



VOL. 27. NO. 206

THE WEATHER—Unsettled tonight and Friday. Cooler in southwest portion

WASHINGTON DAILY HERALD.

WASHINGTON C. H., OHIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1912

Ten Cents a Week

Great Storms Sweep Over Southern Ohio

Cloudburst and Lightning Do Much Damage.

ART OF LEBANON IN RUINS

Basket Containing Body of Woman Carried Through Four Feet of Water When House Is Threatened. Two Buildings Burned When Struck by Lightning—Citizens of Franklin Work in Vain to Save Levees. Railway Traffic Interrupted.

Lebanon, O., Aug. 29.—This village was severely damaged by a cloudburst accompanied by a severe thunderstorm, the financial loss being estimated at \$200,000. Many houses under two or three feet of water, with Lebanon being almost entirely submerged. No loss of life has so far been reported.

The body of Mrs. Zep Enfield, which lay in a coffin in her home, was carried out of the building through four feet of water, as the house was threatened with destruction. One house was carried across the street by the wind.

The Peters Cartridge company's plant is submerged, entailing a loss estimated at \$25,000.

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Photos by American Press Association.

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© 1912, by American Press Association.

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Mr. Brandeis is very enthusiastic over the fitness of Governor Wilson as a presidential candidate. He explained that he is a progressive, neither a Democrat nor a Republican, and certainly not an adherent of the party, which is supporting Colonel Roosevelt. In fact he is very sorry for the new party.

"I am extremely sorry," he said, "to see that so many good men who are seeking only for the best things have been misled into following the new party, when they are confronted with an opportunity such as they have never had before. They can follow a candidate who is absolutely free, who stands for the things that mean industrial liberty, who has no obligations and who has made no promises except the promise he has been making all his life—to do the best he can for the community."

"The new party," continued Mr. Brandeis, in discussing his idea of the industrial problem, "must fail in all of the important things which it seeks to accomplish because it rests upon a fundamental basis of regulated monopoly. Our whole people have revolted at the idea of monopoly, yet the third party comes along and proposes to make legal what is illegal."

To Preserve Liberty.

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After breakfast the president was escorted to the statehouse, where from the steps he listened to a serenade by the German singing societies. Later he was taken to the state fair grounds in an automobile, where he delivered an address. After speaking he dined with the officials of the state board of agriculture and the centennial commission. After viewing several heats of the races from the grandstand the president returned to the city, where he held a reception in the rotunda of the state house. At the conclusion of the reception Mr. Taft held a political conference with Harry M. Daugherty, chairman of the Republican state executive committee, and a number of prominent politicians, including his private secretary, Carmi A. Thompson, and General R. B. Brown, candidate for governor.

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DESERTED BY TRIBESMEN.

Lawton, Okla., Aug. 29.—Deserted and an outcast from her tribesmen, Melissa Houston, a full-blooded Kiowa, once the handsome, popular Indian wife of General Sam Houston, first president of the republic of Texas, has been left alone to die of hunger and neglect in her weather-beaten tepee, three miles from Anadarko. According to best authority Mrs. Houston is 115 years of age.

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W. W. MILLIKAN, President.

PUBLICATION OFFICE NO. 206 EAST COURT ST., OPP. POST OFFICE

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ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION
Obituaries, memorial notices, resolutions and cards of thanks will be charged for at half rates, or 2½ cents per line of six words.

Entered as Second Class Matter, August 20, 1910, at the Postoffice at Washington C. H., Ohio, Under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

TELEPHONES—Home No. 137. Bell, Main No. 170.

STRIFE BETWEEN CITIES.

Only just lately have the cities of the land gone to work in real earnest in the battle for commercial prestige.

There has always existed a rivalry between prosperous communities to hold what trade they had and acquire more from the other communities. But until recently that rivalry has been one existing in the mind more than an aggressive, well organized, active contest for prestige and business.

It is not unusual now to see cities, both large and small, organized just as the big department store is organized for business. It is getting down to a real business science this strife for prestige.

One of our large cities not far from Washington, which has not only failed to go forward in the commercial world, but has actually gone back during the last decade, employed a man from a distance to come and take charge of the work of "booming" the city.

His business is to see to it that the best foot of the city is always placed foremost and that the outside world may know of the real good points of advantage which the city holds for the business men of that large section which should be naturally tributary in trade, to the city.

Some cities are more fortunate than others in that circumstances, not of their own creation, keep them favorably in the public eye. With others the "luck" breaks just the other way and either nothing occurs to keep the city in mind of the outside public or else some circumstance, not of its own creation, places the community in a bad light with the outside world and business is repelled on that account, rather than attracted.

It is the business of these skilled "boomers" to so shape events and publish to the world the good and temper the bad breaks that good will result.

It is astonishing, too, just what a science this work has developed into.

P. T. Barnum was the first to recognize the value of a good press agent. He profited by acquiring that knowledge. His pronounced success has caused other showmen to take up with his idea until it has become the recognized essential to success in the theatrical business to have a good press agent. Now success is not believed possible without creating favorable sentiment in the public mind.

The real good of the press agent has spread into almost all lines of business actively, and now it has been seized by the communities.

The press agent first arranges his own show to stand it and then the public boosting process is begun.

The community promoter does the same. He first injects life into the community, arranges the different parts and chooses his actors, then publishes his story broadcast and keeps incessantly at it.

It brings results too in nearly every instance.

Thousands of Feeble Minded Children Grow Up Without Restraint

By Dr. MAX SCHLAFF, Professor of Neuropathology of the Cornell Medical School

FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN AND FEEBLE MINDED MEN ARE ROAMING ABOUT THE STREETS TODAY AS FREE AGENTS. PARENTS ARE NOT COMPELLED BY LAW TO PUT A FEEBLE MINDED CHILD IN CUSTODY. YET THAT FEEBLE MINDED CHILD UNSUSPECTED AS SUCH, AMIABLE AND CARE FREE AS HE USUALLY IS, IS POTENTIALLY A CRIMINAL AND AT ANY MOMENT MAY COMMIT A CRIME.

That child is permitted to GROW UP WITHOUT RESTRAINT except such as the parents exercise, and this has no effect whatever in these cases. The child is allowed to marry and bring forth children of his own kind more feeble minded and more dangerous. There is no system designed to pick out from the community persons so afflicted and no law whatever to prevent their untrammeled movements.

The city street is a recruiting ground for the gangster because it is FULL OF DEFECTIVE CHILDREN, mental and moral, who are potential criminals. This question has never been seriously considered.

When brought under corrective restraint it has hitherto long been the custom to herd all the cases together while serving time. But in 1894 the German government woke up to the fact that 3 to 7 per cent of city children and those of isolated rural communities contain the "moron," or intellectually defective type, together with the moral imbecile.

There is only one way to prevent these types from becoming a menace. RESTRAIN THEM WHILE THEY ARE STILL DEVELOPING; keep them from becoming free agents in the community they menace.

Poetry For Today

WHEN NELLIE DRESSES.

When Nellie goes upstairs to dress,
I take a magazine,
And read about the wonders of
Some far off foreign scene;
An article on men who graft,
The Wall street system, too;
Also the editor's remarks
On what next month he'll do.

I light my pipe and puff away
Tie while the page I scan,
And read a Robert Chambers tale
About some love-sick man.
A muck-rake expert leads me through
A bale of torrid stuff
Explaining how a lot of men
Got rich upon a bluff.

I read the advertisements next
Of collars, kodaks, cars,
And breakfast foods and underwear,
Tobacco and cigars.
A liberal education, I
Obtain, I must confess,
The evening we are going out
And Nellie starts to dress.
—Detroit Free Press.

Weather Report

Washington, August 29.—Ohio—Cloudy Thursday; cooler in south-western portion; Friday fair; light to moderate north winds.

West Virginia—Local showers Thursday; Friday fair.

Lower Michigan—Cloudy Thursday; Friday fair; moderate north winds.

Tennessee—Probably fair Thursday and Friday.

Kentucky—Local showers and somewhat cooler Thursday; Friday fair.

Indiana—Cloudy and cooler Thursday; Friday fair; moderate north winds.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

Observations of the United States weather bureau taken at 8 p.m. Wednesday:

	Temp. Weather
Columbus	75 Cloudy
New York	61 Cloudy
Albany	56 Cloudy
Atlantic City	66 Cloudy
Boston	64 Cloudy
Buffalo	58 Cloudy
Chicago	64 Clear
St. Louis	70 Cloudy
New Orleans	78 Cloudy
Washington	70 Cloudy
Philadelphia	64 Cloudy

Weather Forecast.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Indications for tomorrow:

Ohio—Fair; light to moderate northerly winds.

MASON ON LICENSE AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Rev. W. H. Mason, of Xenia, will speak on license and woman's suffrage, on the Court House lawn at 7:30 Friday evening and Saturday evening of this week. Every one should avail themselves of this opportunity to hear these important questions discussed.

In the event of rainy weather the meetings will be taken to the First Baptist church.

Insisted Silk Was Changeable.

One of the large Kansas City stores owned it success, in a great measure, to its policy of exchanging goods if returned in a salable condition. An exception is made when dress materials have been cut from the bolt.

One day recently a customer purchased ten yards of a two-toned silk, which the clerk assured her was the most fashionable fabric of the season. When she reached home with her purchase she decided, on reflection, that a woolen material would be more serviceable.

Accordingly, she returned to the store the next day and requested the exchange. The clerk explained that it was an impossibility, as the goods had been cut.

"Why, I bought this with the distinct understanding," remonstrated the woman, "that I could return it. Did you not tell me it was a changeable taffeta?"

The exchange was made.

COMING EVENTS

August 26 to 31—Ohio State fair and Ohio Centennial at Columbus.

September 3—Constitutional convention election.

All events of general interest to the public will be announced in this column free of charge if telephoned or mailed to The Herald.

LIFE'S DISAPPOINTMENTS



ANTICIPATION



REALIZATION

Failure Seen For New Party

(Continued from Page One.)
as the preservation of out' liberty goes, is the industrial relation of man to man. The third party stands out and says that that relation shall be one of absolutism. The party is trying to make evil good, and that is a thing it can not do.

"Let us undertake to regulate competition instead of monopoly, for our industrial freedom and our civic freedom go hand in hand and there is no such thing as civic freedom in a state of industrial absolutism. Thus the new party on its program becomes a house divided against itself."

An opportunity was given the government to explain some of the references in his history to Italian immigrants through the visit of a delegation representing the Italian welfare committee. Domingo Valfino and Dr. Frank R. DeMaeo headed the group and Antonio Petrone delivered an address.

"Some," he said, "have seen fit to distort your views concerning the immigration question and have made a mountain out of a mole hill. Intelligent Italians, however, prefer to have their own opinion in the matter and are willing to allow the historian the latitude that the writing of impartial history requires. Intelligent men do not construe intelligent criticism as a reproach, nor as the expression of race prejudice; indeed the true historian is incapable of such a prejudice. The Italian is training himself for the duties of American citizenship. He is becoming a man of action. He stands for progress, justice and equality."

Governor Wilson replied that he was pleased with what he had just learned and that he felt the interpretation of his history was intelligent and generous, and concluding, said:

"America never has shown any hostile spirit to immigrants. The Democratic party almost was born in protest against alien and sedition laws. I feel that all that is necessary is for us to get acquainted, and I hope the opportunities for knowing each other better may be many. I hope very much we are not looking too much to our past political affiliation. We are all being reasserted politically, and what we believe today is more important than what we believed yesterday."

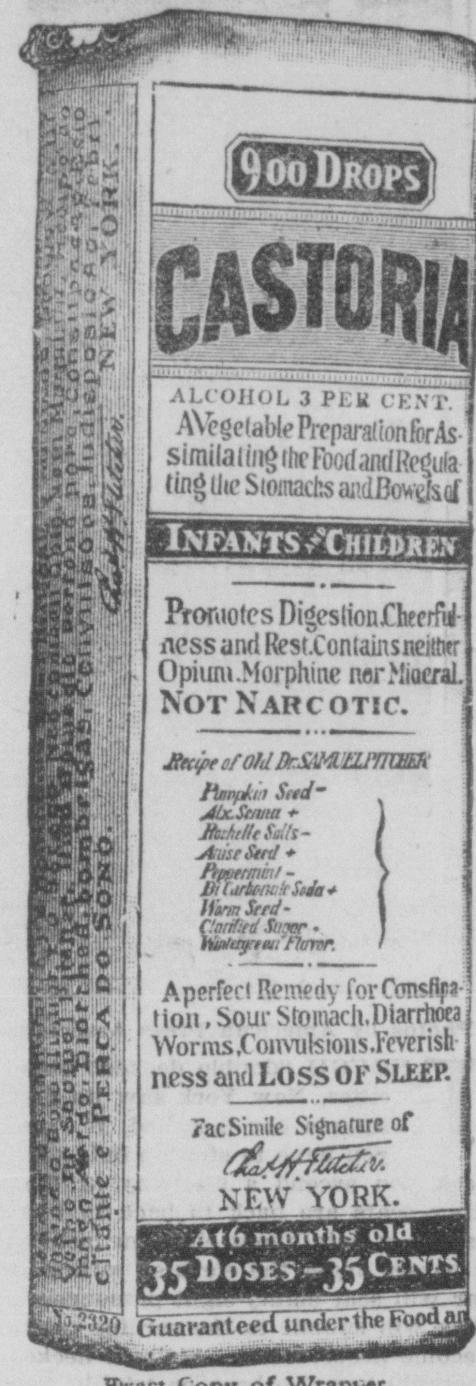
"In my history I referred to conditions which did exist and which were corrected afterwards by legislation. Those abuses were brought about mainly by steamship companies that were attempting to force immigration, and I believe in legislation that will correct such abuses. I am learning all the time. One of the chief benefits of my present occupation is

that I am informing myself and enlarging my education. I hope to be at it long enough to learn from people like yourselves and from other people things as they really are."

FLYING MEN FALL.

victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles just like other people, with like results in loss of appetite, backache, nervousness, headache and tired listless run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that as T. D. Peebles, Henry, Tenn., proved. "Six bottles of Electric Bitters" he writes, "did more to give me new strength and good appetite than all other stomach remedies I used." So they help everybody. Its folly to suffer when this great remedy will help you from the first dose. Try it, only 30 cents at Blackmer and Tanquary.

COAL, WOOD, SAWDUST,
WASHINGTON HANDLE CO.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature

of

Dr. H. H. Fletcher

In Use

For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Pinched Mary Garden for Less.
In an article on baseball "fans" in the August American Magazine Hugh Fullerton tells the following story:

"One of the quickest things I ever heard was a remark from a Washington fan which upset Frank Isbell, the veteran, completely. Isbell's head is as bald as a concrete pavement and usually he kept his cap plastered tightly on his head to shield himself from the gibes of crowds. This time he tried to steal second, and made a desperate, diving slide around and up

the baseman, only to be called out. He was so enraged that he ran at the umpire, grabbed his arm, argued and raved and finally in sheer anger jerked off his cap, hurled it onto the ground and jumped upon it. His bald head glistened in the sunlight and the crowd roared. Then above the roar came a voice:

"Put on that cap. They placed Mary Garden here for less than that."

Ask for Diamond Joe Cigar, 50c.



WASHINGTON DAILY HERALD

THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY

W. W. MILLIKAN, President.

PUBLICATION OFFICE NO. 206 EAST COURT ST., OPP. POST OFFICE

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ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

Obituaries, memorial notices, resolutions and cards of thanks will be charged for at half rates, or 2½ cents per line of six words.

Entered as Second Class Matter, August 20, 1910, at the Postoffice at Washington C. H., Ohio, Under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

TELEPHONES—Home No. 137. Bell, Main No. 170.

STRIFE BETWEEN CITIES.

Only just lately have the cities of the land gone to work in real earnest in the battle for commercial prestige.

There has always existed a rivalry between prosperous communities to hold what trade they had and acquire more from the other communities. But until recently that rivalry has been one existing in the mind more than an aggressive, well organized, active contest for prestige and business.

It is not unusual now to see cities, both large and small, organized just as the big department store is organized for business. It is getting down to a real business science this strife for prestige.

One of our large cities not far from Washington, which has not only failed to go forward in the commercial world, but has actually gone back during the last decade, employed a man from a distance to come and take charge of the work of "booming" the city.

His business is to see to it that the best foot of the city is always placed foremost and that the outside world may know of the real good points of advantage which the city holds for the business men of that large section which should be naturally tributary in trade, to the city.

Some cities are more fortunate than others in that circumstances, not of their own creation, keep them favorably in the public eye. With others the "luck" breaks just the other way and either nothing occurs to keep the city in mind of the outside public or else some circumstance, not of its own creation, places the community in a bad light with the outside world and business is repelled on that account, rather than attracted.

It is the business of these skilled "boomers" to so shape events and publish to the world the good and temper the bad breaks that good will result.

It is astonishing, too, just what a science this work has developed into.

P. T. Barnum was the first to recognize the value of a good press agent. He profited by acquiring that knowledge. His pronounced success has caused other showmen to take up with his idea until it has become the recognized essential to success in the theatrical business to have a good press agent. Now success is not believed possible without creating favorable sentiment in the public mind.

The real good of the press agent has spread into almost all lines of business actively, and now it has been seized by the communities.

The press agent first arranges his own show to stand it and then the public boosting process is begun.

The community promoter does the same. He first injects life into the community, arranges the different parts and chooses his actors, then publishes his story broadcast and keeps incessantly at it.

It brings results too in nearly every instance.

Thousands of Feeble Minded Children Grow Up Without Restraint

By Dr. MAX SCHLAFF, Professor of Neuropathology of the Cornell Medical School

FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN AND FEEBLE MINDED MEN ARE ROAMING ABOUT THE STREETS TODAY AS FREE AGENTS. PARENTS ARE NOT COMPELLED BY LAW TO PUT A FEEBLE MINDED CHILD IN CUSTODY. YET THAT FEEBLE MINDED CHILD UNSUSPECTED AS SUCH, AMIABLE AND CARE FREE AS HE USUALLY IS, IS POTENTIALLY A CRIMINAL AND AT ANY MOMENT MAY COMMIT A CRIME.

That child is permitted to GROW UP WITHOUT RESTRAINT except such as the parents exercise, and this has no effect whatever in these cases. The child is allowed to marry and bring forth children of his own kind more feeble minded and more dangerous. There is no system designed to pick out from the community persons so afflicted and no law whatever to prevent their untrammelled movements.

The city street is a recruiting ground for the gangster because it is FULL OF DEFECTIVE CHILDREN, mental and moral, who are potential criminals. This question has never been seriously considered.

When brought under corrective restraint it has hitherto long been the custom to herd all the cases together while serving time. But in 1894 the German government woke up to the fact that 3 to 7 per cent of city children and those of isolated rural communities contain the "moron," or intellectually defective type, together with the moral imbecile.

There is only one way to prevent these types from becoming a menace. RESTRAIN THEM WHILE THEY ARE STILL DEVELOPING; keep them from becoming free agents in the community they menace.

Poetry For Today

WHEN NELLIE DRESSES.

When Nellie goes upstairs to dress, I take a magazine, And read about the wonders of Some far off foreign scene; An article on men who graft, The Wall street system, too; Also the editor's remarks On what next month he'll do.

I light my pipe and puff away The while I page I scan, And read a Robert Chambers tale About some love-sick man. A muck-rake expert leads me through A bale of torrid stuff Explaining how a lot of men Got rich upon a bluff.

I read the advertisements next Of collars, kodaks, cars, And breakfast foods and underwear, Tobacco and cigars, A liberal education, I Obtain, I must confess, The evening we are going out And Nellie starts to dress.

—Detroit Free Press.

Weather Report

Washington, August 29.—Ohio—Cloudy Thursday; cooler in southwestern portion; Friday fair; light to moderate north winds.

West Virginia—Local showers Thursday; Friday fair.

Lower Michigan—Cloudy Thursday; Friday fair; moderate north winds.

Tennessee—Probably fair Thursday and Friday.

Kentucky—Local showers and somewhat cooler Thursday; Friday fair.

Indiana—Cloudy and cooler Thursday; Friday fair; moderate north winds.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

Observations of the United States weather bureau taken at 8 p. m. Wednesday:

Temp. Weather
Columbus 75 Cloudy
New York 61 Cloudy
Albany 56 Cloudy
Atlantic City .. 66 Cloudy
Boston 64 Cloudy
Buffalo 58 Cloudy
Chicago 64 Clear
St. Louis 70 Cloudy
New Orleans .. 78 Cloudy
Washington 70 Cloudy
Philadelphia 64 Cloudy

Weather Forecast.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Indications for tomorrow:

Ohio—Fair; light to moderate northerly winds.

MASON ON LICENSE AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Rev. W. H. Mason, of Xenia, will speak on license and woman's suffrage, on the Court House lawn at 7:30 Friday evening and Saturday evening of this week. Every one should avail themselves of this opportunity to hear these important questions discussed.

In the event of rainy weather the meetings will be taken to the First Baptist church.

206 21

Insisted Silk Was Changeable.

One of the large Kansas City stores owes it success, in a great measure, to its policy of exchanging goods if returned in a salable condition. An exception is made when dress materials have been cut from the bolt.

One day recently a customer purchased ten yards of a two-toned silk, which the clerk assured her was the most fashionable fabric of the season. When she reached home with her purchase she decided, on reflection, that a woolen material would be more serviceable.

Accordingly, she returned to the store the next day and requested the exchange. The clerk explained that it was an impossibility, as the goods had been cut.

"Why, I bought this with the distinct understanding," remonstrated the woman, "that I could return it. Did you not tell me it was a changeable taffeta?"

The exchange was made.

August 26 to 31—Ohio State fair and Ohio Centennial at Columbus. September 3—Constitutional convention election.

All events of general interest to the public will be announced in this column free of charge if telephoned or mailed to The Herald.

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CLOSING ADDRESS LAST NIGHT BY DELEGATE HUMPHREY JONES

Mr. Humphrey Jones, Fayette county's delegate to the constitutional convention delivered the concluding address on the subject of the proposed amendments, at the Y. M. C. A. last night to a number of interested people.

Mr. Jones said:

Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 22 are known as the labor amendments. Each one of these amendments except No. 13, enlarges the power of the people to enact laws in reference to labor and laborers. No. 10 particularly enlarges the power of the legislature in these respects, and authorizes the enacting of laws regulating hours of labor, establishing a minimum wage and providing for the comfort, health, safety and general welfare of all employees. No. 11 confers on the legislature power to provide for compulsory compensation to workmen and their dependents for death, injury or occupational diseases. In my judgment the general welfare of the people of the state justifies these enlargements of power. The interest of those who labor is the greatest interest in the state. All that we have and all that we enjoy is the product of labor of some kind or other. The people of Ohio through their legislature have several times enacted salutary laws in the interest of labor and laboring people, but these laws have frequently been declared unconstitutional. These labor amendments simply enlarge the power to enact laws of this class. If these amendments are adopted, it does not follow that we will have minimum wage established, the eight-hour day established or compulsory compensation for laborers enacted, but the people will simply be in a situation to do whatever they may desire upon these and other subjects covered by the amendments.

No. 14. Removal of Officials.

The whole basis of the agitation for the recall of public officials is found in a lack of speedy and adequate means for removing public officials under our present constitution, which provides only for impeachment and trial in the general assembly. This amendment authorizes and enjoins upon the legislature to provide means by which officers may be promptly removed for misconduct. It is a wise enlargement of power, in my judgment.

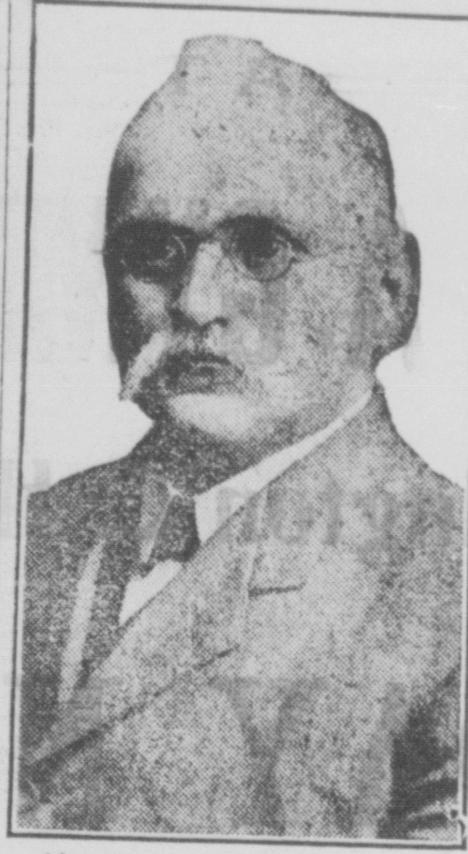
No. 15. Regulating Expert Testimony in Criminal Cases.

At present the courts have no power or control over the calling of experts in criminal cases. The result is that experts are called by one side or the other and become not witnesses in the case in the true sense of the word, but special pleaders for the side calling them, and are employed at so much per day to do all that they can to assist the side of the party engaging them. This amendment will authorize the legislature, if it sees fit, to provide that the court may designate who shall be called as experts in criminal cases and that they shall not be brought into the case under the employment of one side or the other. Another wise enlargement of power, I think.

No. 16. Registering and Warranting Land Titles.

Ever since the organization of the state we have been following the same old plan of recording deeds, mortgages and other evidences of title which had been in use for hundreds of years theretofore among English speaking peoples. To know whether a title is good all of these recorded evidences of title must be examined by an attorney and nothing but the opinion of a lawyer, which may or may not be correct, can be obtained. Almost every civilized country in the world has adopted improvements on this old system of land titles by providing for registering and warranting titles by the state. The system now in most general use is known as the Torren's system of land titles. In 1892 the Ohio legislature by an almost unanimous vote authorized the governor to appoint a commission of three to investigate the Torren's system of land titles and ascertain whether or not it would be possible to frame a law for its adoption under our constitution in Ohio. After three years service the commission in 1896 favorably reported to the legislature and submitted the draft of a law which it was thought would not be subject to constitutional objections. The law was almost unanimously enacted by the legislature in 1896, but upon a suit being brought soon thereafter by the Auditor of State to test its constitutionality, the Supreme court was compelled to find that under our constitution the law was invalid. We were therefore precluded by certain of our constitutional provisions, from having a thing which the legislature almost unanimously

HUMPHREY JONES
Fayette County Delegate to Constitutional Convention.



favored. To clear the way for the re-adoption of the Torrens system in Ohio, is the purpose of this amendment. In brief the Torrens system provides for the registering of the title in the name of the owner, upon his application and the decree of a court, and the issuing of a certificate of title good as against all the world. After the title is once registered all things affecting it, either suits, judgments, executions, mortgages, mechanics liens, leases, etc., are all entered in the register's office upon the same page where the certificate of title appears. Anyone can tell at a glance just what there is against any particular piece of land. A sale of the land can be closed up almost as quickly and inexpensively as the sale of a piece of personal property. It makes an asset upon which money can be borrowed as easily and quickly as upon stocks and bonds. A new certificate is issued to the purchaser upon each sale of land and the old certificate cancelled. The certificate imports an absolutely good title and no examinations of title or making of abstracts thereafter is necessary. A fund is created by the payment of small fees, out of which the losses, if any, of persons who may be wrongfully cut out of interests in the registered lands are made good and the state protected in making its warranty of the title. The system is inexpensive. The expense of registering in the first instance is much less than in making ordinary abstracts and thereafter the expenses in selling or mortgaging the land are not near so much as under the present system.

For several hundred years in portions of continental Europe registering of titles has been in use. A system similar to the Torrens system has been in use in Russia for 125 years. The system is now in force in all the German Empire, in Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Scotland, Ireland, England, all of the eight Australian provinces, in Tasmania, New Zealand and all of the other eastern British provinces, and in all of the Canadian provinces. It is now in use in Massachusetts, Illinois, Minnesota, Oregon, Washington, California and several other states of this country. The federal government has adopted it in all of our colonial possessions. It has never been abandoned in any place it was ever introduced and meets with the highest approval everywhere except from occasional abstract companies, land title insurance companies, real estate lawyers, etc., whose interests are affected thereby.

In my judgment No. 16 will clear the way for one of the greatest reforms that could bless or benefit the people of the state.

No. 26. Primary Elections.

This amendment will work a radical change in the methods of selecting candidates for public office. Under it all nominations except for certain minor offices, must be made by primary elections or by petition. All delegates to national conventions must be chosen by primary and required to state their first and second choice for the presidency. Should this amendment be adopted, county and state conventions will be things of the past.

No. 29. To Extend State Bond Limit to Fifty Million Dollars For Inter-County Wagon Roads.

For over 60 years in Ohio no state bonds could be issued for any pur-

pose in excess of \$750,000 except to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the state in war or to redeem the indebtedness of the state outstanding in 1851 when our present constitution was adopted. Prior to 1851 there was no limit to the amount of bonds the state might issue and the legislature had been constantly besieged to issue bonds in the interest of one public improvement and another until the amount outstanding in 1852 was over 6 percent of the taxable value of the entire property of the state and more than \$1,000,000 per year went to Europe where these bonds were held to pay the interest on them. The burden was so heavy that talk of repudiation was frequently indulged in and the people determined that the only remedy against such a situation was to prohibit the issuing of bonds for any purpose except as above stated. It is proposed by this amendment to take down the bars thus erected and issue bonds in favor of alleged Inter-County Wagon Roads to the extent of \$50,000,000. These roads must be built and maintained by the state and paid for entirely by taxes levied upon the whole property of the state. The official explanation of this amendment expressly so states its object. The argument in favor of the proposition is that it will decrease the cost of production of farm products by lessening the expense of marketing same and thereby cheapen these products to the consumer. The roads upon which farm products are moved are those leading from the farm to the nearest railroad station. The days of wagons passing over the roads from one county seat to another have long since passed and the name "Inter-County Wagon Roads," is a misnomer. They are in reality to be Inter-County Automobile Roads, and the proposition is to provide in a constitutional amendment that these automobile roads must be constructed and forever maintained by taxes, to use the language of the official explanation, "levied upon the entire tax duplicate" of the state. Inter-County automobile roads will be good and necessary things. They should and must be built eventually, and to stand the extraordinary wear must be built from material different from the ordinary roads and at an expense several times greater than the cost of building the ordinary roads; but in my judgment the people of the state should not chain themselves down in reference to these roads so that they can only be built by general taxation. The principal users of these roads will be automobile drivers, who should therefore pay a large part of the cost of them. The general public will also be benefitted to some extent. The abutting lands will be greatly benefitted. The people, therefore, should be left free to provide through their legislature for the building of these roads by levying first a large part of the cost thereof upon automobiles, a certain percent upon the general duplicate, and a reasonable percent upon the abutting property. There will doubtless be during the coming year about 100,000 automobiles in Ohio. A tax of \$30 each would raise \$3,000,000 per annum and of \$50 each \$5,000,000 per annum. These fees would be little more than the cost of a single tire on each machine and should not be objected to by owners of automobiles. By this means alone to say nothing of the general tax and the special assessments on abutting property, all the money could be raised which a single board could economically and efficiently expend in a single year when its operations are scattered over the whole state of Ohio. But if the people of Ohio want to build and maintain these roads by a tax on the property of every citizen of the state, whether he ever uses the roads or not, the necessary money can be raised from year to year by a very small levy. One mill on the dollar will raise over \$6,000,000 per year, one half mill over \$3,000,000 and we would thereby pay as we go and the whole of the money which passes out of the tax payers' pockets, except the expenses of the board administering same would go into the roads and we would be free of debt on account thereof. Under a thirty-five year bond issue many of the roads would be two or three times worn out before the last of the bonds would mature.

No. 32. The Taxation Amendment.

This amendment preserves the rule of our present constitution that all property shall be taxed by a uniform rule according to its true value in money and in addition restores to taxation public bonds which were exempted a few years ago by a constitutional amendment whose adoption was secured only by reason of

the managers and controllers of the state conventions of both of the dominant political parties being induced to have the word "yes" printed upon the ballots. Notwithstanding this about one hundred and forty thousand voters in the state scratched off the word "yes" from their ballots and wrote in the word "no" in place thereof. Another constitutional amendment submitted at the same election without either "yes" or "no" being printed on the ballot in front of it, received only a total vote of those both for and against it of less than sixty thousand. This amendment also permits the raising of the exemption limit on personal property from \$200 to \$500. The powers of taxation are also by this amendment greatly enlarged and extended so as to authorize a graduated tax upon both collateral and direct inheritances. It also authorizes a graduated tax on incomes and provides for excise and franchise taxes and for taxes upon production of gas, oil and minerals. We at present have franchise taxes but the validity of the law imposing same has been in doubt and no case has been taken to the supreme court to test its validity. The hardest fight in the whole convention was over this taxation amendment. A large number of delegates desired to break down the uniform rule of our present constitution and substitute therefor the power of classification. Classification, or the right to exempt partially or wholly certain classes of property from taxation, is the forerunner of the single tax, although single tax would not necessarily follow classification.

No. 33. Regulation of Corporations And Sale of Personal Property.

Our present constitution simply provides that "corporations may be formed under general laws." This amendment authorizes the classification of corporations and the conferring on proper boards, commissions or officials such supervisory and regulatory powers over the organization, business and sale of stocks and securities of both domestic and foreign corporations as may be prescribed by law. It also enlarges the power of the legislature to regulate the sale and conveyance of property by individuals. Our supreme court declared unconstitutional a law which undertook to provide for and regulate the manner of selling stocks of merchandise, and other similar laws have been declared unconstitutional, the theory being that the provision of our present constitution declaring inalienable the right of acquiring and possessing and enjoying property implies the right to deal with and dispose of property in any way the owner sees fit. It follows therefore that any one, be it a corporation or individual, owning "wild-cat" stocks or securities of any kind, have the right to dispose of them in any manner they see fit. The purpose of this amendment is to so enlarge the powers of the legislature to deal with sales and transfers of property as that an effective remedy for the evils referred to may be provided. The amendment will also give the legislature unquestioned and absolute control over the organization of corporations, their business and the issuing and sale of their stocks and securities.

No. 34. Double Liability of Bank Stockholders and Inspection of Private Banks.

The stock holders in all corporations in Ohio are now exempt from personal liability to any extent. This amendment provides that stock holders in banking corporations shall be individually liable for the amount of their stock. It also seeks to put private or partnership banks out of business unless they shall submit to such inspection, examination and regulation as may hereafter be provided by law. As well known, stock holders in private banks are individually liable for all the debts of the bank, while stock holders in incorporated state banks have no individual liability at all. The claim is made by private banks that by reason of their stock holders being individually liable for all the debts of the bank that they should not be hampered by the regulations which apply to incorporated banks, such as limiting the amount that can be loaned to one individual or firm, limiting the amount that may be loaned on mortgage and other similar regulations.

No. 36. Eligibility of Women to Certain Offices.

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WASHINGTON FRIDAY Sept 6.

FRANK A. ROBBINS

NEW AND GREATEST ALL FEATURE SHOWS

A CIRCUS That is a Circus



MENAGERIE Of Some 50 Cages HIPPODROME Roman Races



Grand Free Street Parade Two Performances Daily Rain or Shine 2 and 8 P. M.

Order Rescinded By President

(Continued from Page One.)

coast. The revolutionists are still in force at Leon, the largest city on the line of the railroad from the capital to the sea, but have given up attempting to block the passage of the United States forces.

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England Has the Habit. Washington, Aug. 29.—Great Britain filed its formal protest against the Panama canal bill. Exception is taken to the provision granting free tolls to American coastwise vessels. Intention of Great Britain to take the dispute to the Hague tribunal is formally announced.

Advertisements of persons desiring work, if limited to 10 words, will be carried free of charge. No business advt. inserted without pay.

Four Reasons FOR SAFETY OF DEPOSITS IN THE BUCKEYE STATE BUILDING AND LOAN CO., RANKIN BUILDING, 22 W. GAY STREET COLUMBUS, OHIO.

1. Our money is loaned only on first mortgage on real estate.

2. This real estate is appraised by experts experienced in real estate values.

3. Insurance required.

4. Our company owns no real estate, a fact which shows the care with which our loans are made. Assets \$5,900,000. Five per cent. paid on time deposits.

LOSING ADDRESS LAST NIGHT BY DELEGATE HUMPHREY JONES

HUMPHREY JONES

Fayette County Delegate to
Constitutional Convention.



Mr. Humphrey Jones, Fayette County's delegate to the constitutional convention delivered the concluding address on the subject of proposed amendments, at the Y. C. A. last night to a number of interested people. Jones said:

No. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 22 are known as the labor amendments. One of these amendments except No. 13, enlarges the power of people to enact laws in reference to labor and laborers. No. 10 particularly enlarges the power of the state in these respects, and authorizes the enacting of laws regulating hours of labor, establishing a minimum wage and providing for comfort, health, safety and general welfare of all employees. No. 13 on the legislature power provides for compulsory compensation to workmen and their dependents for death, injury or occupational diseases. In my judgment the general welfare of the people of the state justifies these enlargements of power. The interest of those who are the greatest interest in the state.

All that we have and all that enjoy is the product of labor of kind or other. The people of through their legislature have at all times enacted salutary laws in interest of labor and laborers, but these laws have frequently been declared unconstitutional. Labor amendments simply enable the power to enact laws of this

If these amendments are adopted, it does not follow that we have minimum wage established, eight-hour day established or compulsory compensation for laborers, but the people will still be in a situation to do whatever may desire upon these and other things covered by the amendments.

14. Removal of Officials. The whole basis of the agitation in the recall of public officials is in a lack of speedy and adequate means for removing public officials under our present constitution, provides only for impeachment trial in the general assembly. This amendment authorizes and enables the legislature to provide by which officers may be easily removed for misconduct, wise enlargement of power, in judgment.

5. Regulating Expert Testimony in Criminal Cases. The present courts have no power to control over the calling of experts in criminal cases. The result is that experts are called by one side or the other and become not witnesses in the case in the true sense of the word, but special pleaders for the calling them, and are embezzled so much per day to do all they can to assist the side of party engaging them. This amendment will authorize the legislature to provide for impeachment trial in the general assembly, if it sees fit, to provide that our may designate who shall be called as experts in criminal cases, that they shall not be brought into the case under the employment of either side or the other. Another enlargement of power, I think.

6. Registering and Warranting Land Titles. Since the organization of the state we have been following the old plan of recording deeds, leases and other evidences of title which had been in use for hundreds of years theretofore among the speaking peoples. To know whether a title is good all of these evidences of title must be examined by an attorney and nothing but the opinion of a lawyer, which may or may not be correct, can be obtained. Almost every country in the world has had improvements on this old plan of land titles by providing registering and warranting titles to the state. The system now in general use is known as the state's system of land titles. In the Ohio legislature by an unanimous vote authorized the state to appoint a commission of to investigate the Torren's system of land titles and ascertain whether or not it would be possible to make a law for its adoption under the constitution in Ohio. After three years of service the commission in 1896 reported to the legislature submitted the draft of a law. It was thought would not be fit to constitutional objections. The law was almost unanimously enacted by the legislature in 1896, but a suit being brought soon thereafter by the Auditor of State to test its constitutionality, the Supreme Court was compelled to find that under the constitution the law was unconstitutional. We were therefore precluded from having a thing which was almost unanimously

posed in excess of \$750,000 except to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the state in war or to redeem the indebtedness of the state outstanding in 1851 when our present constitution was adopted. Prior to 1851 there was no limit to the amount of bonds the state might issue and the legislature had been constantly besieged to issue bonds in the interest of one public improvement and another until the amount outstanding in 1852 was over 6 percent of the taxable value of the entire property of the state and more than \$1,000,000 per year went to Europe where these bonds were held to pay the interest on them. The burden was so heavy that talk of repudiation was frequently indulged in and the people determined that the only remedy against such a situation was to prohibit the issuing of bonds for any purpose except as above stated. It is proposed by this amendment to take down the bars thus erected and issue bonds in favor of alleged Inter-County Wagon Roads to the extent of \$50,000,000. These roads must be built and maintained by the state and paid for entirely by taxes levied upon the whole property of the state. The official explanation of this amendment expressly so states its object. The argument in favor of the proposition is that it will decrease the cost of transportation of farm products by lessening the expense of marketing same and thereby cheapen these products to the consumer. The roads upon which farm products are moved are those leading from the farm to the nearest railroad station. The days of wagons passing over the roads from one county seat to another have long since passed and the name "Inter-County Wagon Roads" is a misnomer. They are in reality to be Inter-County Automobile Roads, and the proposition is to provide in a constitutional amendment that these automobile roads must be constructed and forever maintained by taxes, to use the language of the official explanation, "levied upon the entire tax duplicate" of the state. Inter-County automobile roads will be good and necessary things. They should and must be built eventually, and to stand the extraordinary wear must be built from material different from the ordinary roads and at an expense several times greater than the cost of building the ordinary roads; but in my judgment the people of the state should not chain themselves down in reference to these roads so that they can only be built by general taxation. The principal users of these roads will be automobile drivers, who should therefore pay a large part of the cost of them. The general public will also be benefitted to some extent. The abutting lands will be greatly benefitted. The people, therefore, should be left free to provide through their legislature for the building of these roads by levying first a large part of the cost thereof upon automobiles, a certain per cent upon the general duplicate, and a reasonable per cent upon the abutting property. There will doubtless be during the coming year about 100,000 automobiles in Ohio. A tax of \$30 each would raise \$3,000,000 per annum and of \$50 each \$5,000,000 per annum. These fees would be little more than the cost of a single tire on each machine and should not be objected to by owners of automobiles. By this means alone to say nothing of the general tax and the special assessments on abutting property, all the money could be raised which a single board could economically and efficiently expend in a single year when its operations are scattered over the whole state of Ohio. But if the people of Ohio want to build and maintain these roads by a tax on the property of every citizen of the state, whether he ever uses the roads or not, the necessary money can be raised from year to year by a very small levy. One mill on the dollar will raise over \$6,000,000 per year, one half mill over \$3,000,000 and we would thereby pay as we go and the whole of the money which passes out of the tax payers' pockets, except the expenses of the board administering same would go into the roads and we would be free of debt on account thereof. Under a thirty-five year bond issue many of the roads would be two or three times worn out before the last of the bonds would mature.

7. Primary Elections. This amendment will work a radical change in the methods of selecting candidates for public office. Under it all nominations except for certain minor offices, must be made by primary elections or by petition. All delegates to national conventions must be chosen by primary and required to state their first and second choice for the presidency. Should this amendment be adopted, county and state conventions will be things of the past.

8. To Extend State Bond Limit to Fifty Million Dollars For Inter-County Wagon Roads.

For over 60 years in Ohio no state bonds could be issued for any pur-

pose in excess of \$750,000 except to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the state in war or to redeem the indebtedness of the state outstanding in 1851 when our present constitution was adopted. Prior to 1851 there was no limit to the amount of bonds the state might issue and the legislature had been constantly besieged to issue bonds in the interest of one public improvement and another until the amount outstanding in 1852 was over 6 percent of the taxable value of the entire property of the state and more than \$1,000,000 per year went to Europe where these bonds were held to pay the interest on them. The burden was so heavy that talk of repudiation was frequently indulged in and the people determined that the only remedy against such a situation was to prohibit the issuing of bonds for any purpose except as above stated. It is proposed by this amendment to take down the bars thus erected and issue bonds in favor of alleged Inter-County Wagon Roads to the extent of \$50,000,000. These roads must be built and maintained by the state and paid for entirely by taxes levied upon the whole property of the state. The official explanation of this amendment expressly so states its object. The argument in favor of the proposition is that it will decrease the cost of transportation of farm products by lessening the expense of marketing same and thereby cheapen these products to the consumer. The roads upon which farm products are moved are those leading from the farm to the nearest railroad station. The days of wagons passing over the roads from one county seat to another have long since passed and the name "Inter-County Wagon Roads" is a misnomer. They are in reality to be Inter-County Automobile Roads, and the proposition is to provide in a constitutional amendment that these automobile roads must be constructed and forever maintained by taxes, to use the language of the official explanation, "levied upon the entire tax duplicate" of the state. Inter-County automobile roads will be good and necessary things. They should and must be built eventually, and to stand the extraordinary wear must be built from material different from the ordinary roads and at an expense several times greater than the cost of building the ordinary roads; but in my judgment the people of the state should not chain themselves down in reference to these roads so that they can only be built by general taxation. The principal users of these roads will be automobile drivers, who should therefore pay a large part of the cost of them. The general public will also be benefitted to some extent. The abutting lands will be greatly benefitted. The people, therefore, should be left free to provide through their legislature for the building of these roads by levying first a large part of the cost thereof upon automobiles, a certain per cent upon the general duplicate, and a reasonable per cent upon the abutting property. There will doubtless be during the coming year about 100,000 automobiles in Ohio. A tax of \$30 each would raise \$3,000,000 per annum and of \$50 each \$5,000,000 per annum. These fees would be little more than the cost of a single tire on each machine and should not be objected to by owners of automobiles. By this means alone to say nothing of the general tax and the special assessments on abutting property, all the money could be raised which a single board could economically and efficiently expend in a single year when its operations are scattered over the whole state of Ohio. But if the people of Ohio want to build and maintain these roads by a tax on the property of every citizen of the state, whether he ever uses the roads or not, the necessary money can be raised from year to year by a very small levy. One mill on the dollar will raise over \$6,000,000 per year, one half mill over \$3,000,000 and we would thereby pay as we go and the whole of the money which passes out of the tax payers' pockets, except the expenses of the board administering same would go into the roads and we would be free of debt on account thereof. Under a thirty-five year bond issue many of the roads would be two or three times worn out before the last of the bonds would mature.

No. 33. Regulation of Corporations And Sale of Personal Property.

Our present constitution simply provides that "corporations may be formed under general laws." This amendment authorizes the classification of corporations and the conferring on proper boards, commissions or officials such supervisory and regulatory powers over the organization, business and sale of stocks and securities of both domestic and foreign corporations as may be prescribed by law. It also enlarges the power of the legislature to regulate the sale and conveyance of property by individuals. Our supreme court declared unconstitutional a law which undertook to provide for and regulate the manner of selling stocks of merchandise, and other similar laws have been declared unconstitutional, the theory being that the provision of our present constitution declaring inalienable the right of acquiring and possessing and enjoying property implies the right to deal with and dispose of property in any way the owner sees fit. It follows therefore that any one, be it corporation or individual, owning "wild-cat" stocks or securities of any kind, have the right to dispose of them in any manner they see fit. The purpose of this amendment is to so enlarge the powers of the legislature to deal with sales and transfers of property as that an effective remedy for the evils referred to may be provided. The amendment will also give the legislature unquestioned and absolute control over the organization of corporations, their business and the issuing and sale of their stocks and securities.

No. 34. Double Liability of Bank Stockholders and Inspection of Private Banks.

The stock holders in all corporations in Ohio are now exempt from personal liability to any extent. This amendment provides that stock holders in banking corporations shall be individually liable for the amount of their stock. It also seeks to put private or partnership banks out of business unless they shall submit to such inspection, examination and regulation as may hereafter be provided by law. As well known, stock holders in private banks are individually liable for all the debts of the bank that they should not be hampered by the regulations which apply to incorporated banks, such as limiting the amount that can be loaned to one individual or firm, limiting the amount that may be loaned on mortgage and other similar regulations.

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Page Four.

Oil Assessments Story Discloses Dissatisfaction Among Property Owners

Action of City Solicitor Against Mr. Persinger Brings Out Facts on the Other Side.

FIRST ESTIMATES AND FINAL COST

Did Not Agree by a Wide Margin in a Number of Instances, Is the Claim of Many Who Paid Up "For Peace."

The claim of the city against John L. Persinger, amounting to \$32.21, alleged to be due for oiling the street, has been paid in full. Mr. Persinger refused to pay the amount claimed, alleging that the estimate of cost given him at the time he signed the petition was not nearly so large a sum as the one with which he was finally charged. Action was commenced by the City Solicitor and Mr. Persinger concluded, like many other property holders have done, that it was the easiest way out to pay the claim and he did so.

The action taken against Mr. Persinger by the City Solicitor and the baring of Mr. Persinger's side of the story, puts an entirely different aspect on a controversy which, quite naturally from the city's complaint, looked to be all one way.

According to Mr. Persinger's statement he was led to believe that the maximum cost would not exceed a certain figure, and that figure, in dollars and cents, he tendered in satisfaction of the claim for oiling the street. It was declined and the payment of another sum greatly in excess, was demanded and upon payment being refused, suit was brought

The sequence of events in the Persinger case seems to have been duplicated, the figures only differing, in a large number of instances and a great deal of dissatisfaction exists among property owners on account of the difference in the estimated cost, at the time petitions for oiling the streets were signed, and the amount finally charged against them for doing the work.

In all but a comparatively few instances, property owners early realized that they were "in for it" and paid over the amount finally taxed against them but that it has not been done cheerfully is evidenced abundantly by the number of complaints made. Mr. Persinger's objection differed from a great many others only

MOST UNUSUAL ENDORSEMENT.



"People say, nowadays, Grace, that physicians will not recommend advertised preparations, but have you seen the list of eminent physicians, both in this country and Europe, who endorse Mrs. Mason's Old English Shampoo Cream?"

"Yes, Mary, but Kate Seaton Mason was a noted English Hair Specialist and this is the first time I ever heard of preparations made from the private formulas of such a specialist, being offered to the public."

"It is so easy to wash your own hair with Mrs. Mason's Old English Shampoo Cream, because it produces a stimulating and luxurious lather which removes all dust, grit and dandruff, and at the same time you are rubbing the tonic properties of this famous herb shampoo into the roots of the hair which makes it grow, and it is only 25c a tube at Blackmer & Tanquary's Drug Store, enough for three or four shampoos, and they will return your money if you do not like it."

THE OLD RELIABLE STILL IN THE LEAD

Best Eastern shore sweet potatoes, 3c per lb. Best Irish potatoes, 25c per peck. Our corn is of the finest and tenderest, coming to market. Great big ears 1c each. Spanish onions, home-grown onions, peaches, bananas and oranges. Will have green cucumber pickles. Delaware canteloupes and lime beans in the morning.

The Old Reliable Cash Grocer. Both phones No. 77.

J. W. DUFFEE & CO.

Stores Will Close On Labor Day

We, the undersigned groceries and meat dealers, will close our places of business on Monday at noon (Labor Day, Sept. 2):

Seth E. Parrett, N. S. Barnett & Son, J. W. Duffee & Co., J. W. Anderson, Geo. D. Craft, T. P. Sites, Jas. H. Anderson, S. S. Cockerill & Son, Phil E. Rothrock, M. C. Ortmann, D. H. Barchet.

DO HIS CUFFS NEED A SHAVE?

Ever notice sometimes a man's cuffs have whiskers? His collar, too? Know what does that? The shirt and collar have been washed with yellow soap, full of rosin and strong caustics, and between them they can eat and rot the finest linen ever made. Try a cake of Easy Task Laundry Soap. It is a friend to fabrics and an enemy to dirt. It doesn't cost a whit more than the bad kinds of soaps, but it pays for itself ten times over in the saving of clothes and trouble and health.

CAMP MEETING.

The undenominational camp meeting that is being held near Madison Mills is still in progress, and will continue over Sunday. There will be baptism of converts Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the creek, that is near the camp grounds.

Everybody welcome to the meetings.

GIVES INSTANT ACTION.

Christopher reports that A SINGLE DOSE of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as compounded in Adler-i-ka, the German appendicitis remedy, stops constipation or gas on the stomach INSTANTLY. Many Washington C. H. people are being helped.

FUNERAL OF MR. J. H. SNAPP.

The funeral of Mr. Joseph H. Snapp will be held Friday afternoon at 2 p. m., standard time, at his late residence on the Lewis pike. Burial in Washington cemetery.

No thoughtful person uses liquid bottle of water. Ask for Red Cross blue. It's a pinch of blue in a large Ball Blue, the blue that's all blue.

Storm King in Command Of Heavens Last Night Citizens Greatly Disturbed

Many Caught Out in Autos and Other Vehicles Had Wild Rides to Shelter.

LITTLE REAL DAMAGE HERE

Rural Districts and Neighboring Cities and Towns Did Not Escape So Fortunately.

Washington and Fayette county were visited last night by one of the most terrifying electrical storms of all this stormy summer.

From early in the evening until after midnight the heavens in all directions were constantly illuminated by vivid flashes of lightning. The whole sky would be illuminated in all directions by a glare of light, and through this blanket of light other and forked streaks of electricity would dart and tear in blinding confusion in three or four places at the same time.

Few of the shocks were close to the city and no damage was done here. Out in the rural districts and in neighboring towns the damage from lightning and rain was awful. For a half hour at a time there would not be an instant's cessation in the rumbling thunder, punctuated at intervals with a louder crash which denoted that the bolt had flashed nearer home. As with the lightning the thunder seemed to be heaped up and multiplied. There were peals in different locations at the same time and peals within peals.

It was a wild looking night and returning visitors from the State fair, both on train and in autos had a wild ride of it home. Many of our more nervous citizens were up and dressed nearly all night. The heavens were scanned for hours eagerly by many a pair of anxious eyes. Those whose friends were caught out in the storm spent a

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An operation was found imperative, Mr. Sanders coming through it as well as could be expected.

Mrs. Sanders accompanied her husband and will remain to be with him and at the home of her daughter, Mrs. G. H. Woodmansee.

"Diamond Joe" Cigar 5c.

Oysters! Oysters!

The first Oysters of the season. That famous "Blue Cross" brand of Standards and Selects at Washington Meat Market

PUBLIC MEETING

AT

Y. M. C. A. GYMNASIUM

Washington C. H., Ohio,

FRIDAY NIGHT,

Aug. 30th--8 P. M.

ADDRESS BY

Judge Thompson,

Of Dayton, Ohio.

who will discuss the proposed

Amendments to Constitution

and will also be pleased to answer any questions concerning Amendments.

Everybody turn out to this meeting, as it is of vital importance to every citizen and taxpayer to post himself on the proposed Amendments prior to the

Election Sept. 3, 1912

ADMISSION---FREE

Oil Assessments Story Discloses Dissatisfaction Among Property Owners

Action of City Solicitor Against Mr. Persinger Brings Out Facts on the Other Side.

FIRST ESTIMATES AND FINAL COST

Did Not Agree by a Wide Margin in a Number of Instances, Is the Claim of Many Who Paid Up "For Peace."

The claim of the city against John L. Persinger, amounting to \$32.21, alleged to be due for oiling the street, has been paid in full. Mr. Persinger refused to pay the amount claimed, alleging that the estimate of cost given him at the time he signed the petition was not nearly so large a sum as the one with which he was finally charged. Action was commenced by the City Solicitor and Mr. Persinger concluded, like many other property holders have done, that it was the easiest way out to pay the claim and he did so.

The action taken against Mr. Persinger by the City Solicitor and the baring of Mr. Persinger's side of the story, puts an entirely different aspect on a controversy which, quite naturally from the city's complaint, looked to be all one way.

According to Mr. Persinger's statement he was led to believe that the maximum cost would not exceed a certain figure, and that figure, in dollars and cents, he tendered in satisfaction of the claim for oiling the street. It was declined and the payment of another sum greatly in excess, was demanded and upon payment being refused, suit was brought.

The sequence of events in the Persinger case seems to have been duplicated, the figures only differing, in a large number of instances and a great deal of dissatisfaction exists among property owners on account of the difference in the estimated cost, at the time petitions for oiling the streets were signed, and the amount finally charged against them for doing the work.

In all but a comparatively few instances, property owners early realized that they were "in for it" and paid over the amount finally taxed against them but that it has not been done cheerfully is evidenced abundantly by the number of complaints made. Mr. Persinger's objection differed from a great many others only

MOST UNUSUAL ENDORSEMENT.



"People say, nowadays, Grace, that physicians will not recommend advertised preparations, but have you seen the list of eminent physicians, both in this country and Europe, who endorse Mrs. Mason's Old English Shampoo Cream?"

"Yes, Mary, but Kate Seaton Mason was a noted English Hair Specialist and this is the first time I ever heard of preparations made from the private formulas of such a specialist, being offered to the public."

"It is so easy to wash your own hair with Mrs. Mason's Old English Shampoo Cream, because it produces a stimulating and luxurious lather which removes all dust, grit and dandruff, and at the same time you are rubbing the tonic properties of this famous herb shampoo into the roots of the hair which makes it grow, and it is only 25¢ a tube at Blackmer & Tanquary's Drug Store, enough for three or four shampoos, and they will return your money if you do not like it."

THE OLD RELIABLE STILL IN THE LEAD

Best Eastern shore sweet potatoes, 3¢ per lb. Best Irish potatoes, 25¢ per peck. Our corn is of the finest and tenderest coming to market. Great big ears to each. Spanish onions, home-grown onions, peaches, bananas and oranges. Will have green cucumber pickles. Delaware cantaloupes and lima beans in the morning.

The Old Reliable Cash Grocer. Both phones No. 77.

J. W. DUFFEE & CO.

Stores Will Close On Labor Day

We, the undersigned groceries and meat dealers, will close our places of business on Monday at noon (Labor Day, Sept. 2):

Seth E. Parrett, N. S. Barnett & Son, J. W. Duffee & Co., J. W. Anderson, Geo. D. Craft, T. P. Sites, Jas. H. Anderson, S. S. Cockerill & Son, Phil E. Rothrock, M. C. Ortman, D. H. Barchet.

DO HIS CUFFS NEED A SHAVE?

Ever notice sometimes a man's cuffs have whiskers? His collar, too? Know what does that? The shirt and collar have been washed with yellow soap, full of rosin and strong caustics, and between them they can eat and rot the finest linen ever made. Try a cake of Easy Task Laundry Soap. It is a friend to fabrics and an enemy to dirt. It doesn't cost a whit more than the bad kinds of soaps, but it pays for itself ten times over in the saving of clothes and trouble and health.

CAMP MEETING.

The undenominational camp meeting that is being held near Madison Mills is still in progress, and will continue over Sunday. There will be baptism of converts Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the creek, that is near the camp grounds.

Everybody welcome to the meetings.

GIVES INSTANT ACTION.

Christopher reports that A SINGLE DOSE of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as compounded in Adler-i-ka, the German appendicitis remedy, stops constipation or gas on the stomach INSTANTLY. Many Washington C. H. people are being helped.

FUNERAL OF MR. J. H. SNAPP.

The funeral of Mr. Joseph H. Snapp will be held Friday afternoon at 2 p. m., standard time, at his late residence on the Lewis pike. Burial in Washington cemetery.

No thoughtful person uses liquid bottle of water. Ask for Red Cross blue. It's a pinch of blue in a large Ball Blue, the blue that's all blue.

Storm King in Command Of Heavens Last Night Citizens Greatly Disturbed

Many Caught Out in Autos and Other Vehicles Had Wild Rides to Shelter.

LITTLE REAL DAMAGE HERE

Rural Districts and Neighboring Cities and Towns Did Not Escape So Fortunately.

Washington and Fayette county were visited last night by one of the most terrifying electrical storms of all this stormy summer.

From early in the evening until after midnight the heavens in all directions were constantly illuminated by vivid flashes of lightning. The whole sky would be illuminated in all directions by a glare of light, and through this blanket of light other and forked streaks of electricity would dart and tear in blinding confusion in three or four places at the same time.

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It was a wild looking night and returning visitors from the State fair, both on train and in autos had a wild ride of it home.

Many of our more nervous citizens were up and dressed nearly all night. The heavens were scanned for hours eagerly by many a pair of anxious eyes. Those whose friends were caught out in the storm spent a

restless night.

Telephone service was badly crippled and crops damaged in certain localities.

The angry storm was not accompanied, fortunately, by any heavy wind. The elements seeming to content themselves with rolling up banks and masses of heavy looking clouds charged to capacity with electricity.

The people of this section have had a stormy time this summer, and last night it seemed from the looks of things, that the blow-off had surely come.

One storm would scarcely begin to wane until another more awful looking than its predecessor would crowd in upon its wake. Each storm arrival looked worse than the one which had gone before and it was nearly day-break when the last black monster went flashing and roaring away to the southeast.

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Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Van Winkle have received cards announcing the marriage of Mrs. Cora Aikin Van Winkle to Mr. Joseph Dayton Clark, in Denver, Col., August 14, 1912.

Mrs. Van Winkle has been traveling in California and the West for some months. Mr. Clark, who is a prominent lawyer of Dayton, O., meeting her in Denver upon her return.

A fortnight will be spent at Canadian resorts after which Mr. and Mrs. Clark will reside in Dayton and be at home after September 15th.

The bride is a charming and cultured woman, who is well known in Washington social circles through frequent visits at the Van Winkle home.

The following cards sent out Wednesday make known a marriage of no small interest to many friends in both this city and Greenfield:

Mrs. Anna J. Rowan announces the marriage of her daughter, Madge Anna

to Mr. James Evan Smith, on Tuesday, the 27th of August, 1912, Washington C. H., Ohio.

The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. T. W. Locke, of Grace church, at the parsonage, with the bride's mother and brother Edgar, and the bridegroom's mother accompanying the young couple.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Miss Mary Ellen Briggs is visiting her cousin, Miss Daisy Ott, in Frankfort.

Mrs. W. B. Woodward and daughter, Miss Ada, spent yesterday at the Columbus Centennial.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Burgett are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Brooks in Columbus this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Heater, of Dayton, are spending the week the guests of Mr. J. H. Allen and family.

Mr. Joe Fisher and family, Mr. George Moore and family, have been among the week's motoring guests at the State Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Hettesheimer, Mrs. Hattie Johnston and Mr. Stanley Schneider, are motoring guests at the State Fair and Centennial today.

Miss Hazel Tharp, of Dayton, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bloomer, and her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cox.

Mrs. C. C. Pavey returned to Columbus today after visits with her sisters, Mrs. F. A. White and Mrs. B. F. Davis and also at the home of Dr. and Mrs. G. S. Hodson.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hillery, of Fayette street, entertained for dinner yesterday B. P. O'Riley, president of St. Mary's, Dayton, and his brother, Brother O'Riley of St. Mary's and their sister, Miss Josephine, of Rochester, N. Y.; Father Denning, chaplain in the army at Newport, R. I.; Rev. F. P. Quinn, of Xenia, and Miss Weisor, of Dayton. The guests made the trip in a seven passenger automobile, in which they are touring.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Eyre left Wednesday for Magnetic Springs where they will remain for about a week before starting for Los Angeles, California, for an indefinite stay. Mr. Eyre's health has not been good for some months past and the change is made for rest and recuperation.

They will be joined at Magnetic Springs by their son, Dr. Lee Bryant, who will accompany them on to the Pacific coast.

Oysters! Oysters!
The first Oysters of the season. That famous "Blue Cross" brand of Standards and Selects at Washington Meat Market

After the ceremony a supper was served at the Rowan home and Mr. and Mrs. Smith left soon after in an automobile for their future home in Greenfield.

The bride looked very pretty in her going away gown of dark blue serge and hat en suite. She has taught with much success in the Sunny Side schools for several years and is a bright attractive girl, whose removal to a new home causes much regret.

The bridegroom, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Abner Smith and brother of Mayor Harve Smith, was engaged in business here formerly and is now successfully launched in the automobile business in Greenfield.

Good wishes galore will follow the young couple to their new home.

Among the interesting nuptial events of the past week was the marriage of Miss Gertrude Mark and Mr. Charles L. Hard, Wednesday evening at the home of Hannah Mark, near Selden.

The charming bride was beautifully gowned in white voile, with garniture of shadow lace and fringe. She carried bride's roses.

Rev. T. L. Mark officiated.

Mr. Hard is the popular foreman of the Pennsylvania freight yards and with his bride is at home to their large number of friends on South Main street.

Mrs. Ben Smith is visiting in Columbus.

Mr. Jay Williams visited the State Fair Wednesday.

Miss Helen Willis spent Wednesday in Columbus.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Cockerill are attending the State Fair.

Mr. Gil Perrill is attending the State Fair and Centennial.

Mr. Will Ford spent Wednesday at the Columbus Centennial.

Mr. Carmen Coil and family attended the State Fair Wednesday.

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Hon. and Mrs. Reuben Rankin attended the funeral of Mrs. Del Creamer in Columbus and remained a couple of days in the capital city.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lossen Day, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bush, Messrs. Albert Haigler and John Hull, of Jeffersonville, joined a party of Jamestown people Wednesday for a month's trip to Canada.

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FOR YOUR Summer Supper

you will enjoy thoroughly those appetizing dishes, ready to eat, of which there are so many.

Perhaps you don't really know how many such dishes there are. You'll be surprised if you have never looked it up. Drop in, and let us show you. We're always looking out for new things in our buying, and it's little wonder our customers are not able to keep up with us.

Here are just a few ideas:

Plazenet Sardines

6 medium sized fish skinned cleaned and bones removed, packed in pure olive oil; the daintiest little sardine you ever tasted.

20c the tin

Tuna Fish

Caught off the coast of California; looks and tastes like the breast of a chicken; no skin, no bones.

Ask for descriptive folder.

30c and 20c the tin

Boned Chicken

Richards & Robbins boned chicken, the best packed; makes delicious chicken salad.

30c the can

Celery and Pea Soup

Better than you can make at home; packed by Heinz in sanitary enameled tins.

20c the tin

Barnett's

Grocery

3 Phones--32, 32, 33

OPPOSE SUNDAY MAIL CLOSING

Business men throughout the state are going up in the air because of the postal order to close postoffices on Sunday. Hotel men and traveling salesmen are particularly interested.

Dispatches from different cities of Ohio state the local hotel men talking in the interest of their transient guests, oppose the new postal law which prohibits mail deliveries on Sunday. They claim traveling men will suffer great inconvenience.

An immense petition will be sent to Postmaster General Hitchcock asking that the law be revoked. Other hotel men about the state will be asked to affix their signatures to the petition.

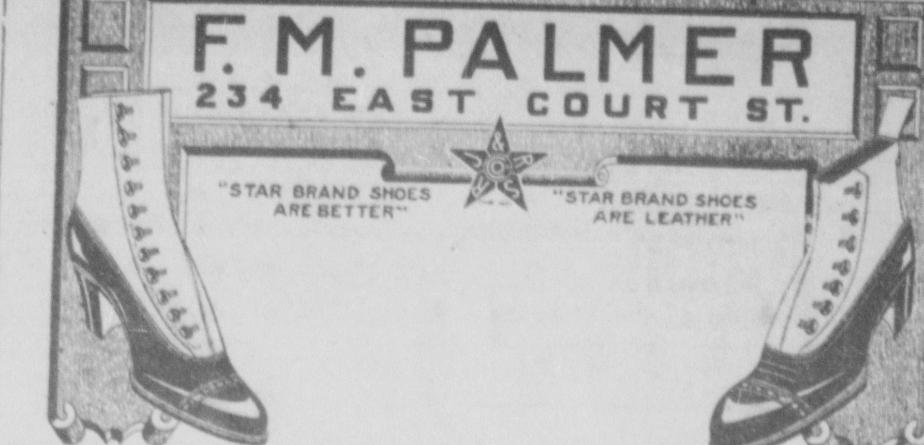
RETURNS FROM EUROPE.

Miss Haidee Van Winkle landed with her European party in New York Tuesday night and accompanied by Mr. Robert McElwain and daughter, Miss Lucy, of Good Hope, arrived here this morning. Misses Jean Glascock and Leon Cockerill, also in the same party, remained in New York for a couple of days.

The trip has afforded a most delightful two months travel through Europe and its chief cities and places of interest.

This is the second of Miss Van Winkle's European tours and was successful and pleasurable throughout.

Use the Classified column.



A SHOE FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

"Our Family" shoes are "Star Brand" shoes with the well known "STAR" on every heel.

They have solid leather soles, insoles, heels and counters. No substitutes for leather are ever used.

You can soak a piece of "Our Family" leather in a pan of boiling water, and it will still be as soft and as pliable as before. This severe test proves that no better leather can be obtained.

"Our Family" shoes are made of specially tanned box calf leather. It is a large hue, made in a variety of styles and prices, for every member of the family—from childhood to old age. They are better shoes than any other manufacturer has yet produced to be sold at the price asked for them. Always ask for and insist upon having "Star Brand" shoes because

"Star Brand Shoes Are Better."

F. M. PALMER

ed a slight paralytic stroke and had not entirely recovered when she tried to walk, fell and broke her hip on July 23rd. Since then she has never been up and suffered much.

She leaves two sons, James S. Green of this city, and Lou A. Green now of Chillicothe.

The pastor also offered a few appreciative remarks on Mrs. Morris' life and character.

Many beautiful flowers were in evidence.

The interment was made in the family lot in the Washington cemetery with Judge F. G. Carpenter, Messrs. T. H. Craig, S. E. Parrett and Gerrie Spragg acting as pall-bearers.

Mr. Lou A. Green returned to his home in Chillicothe last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Lumbeck, of Chillicothe, Mr. Gould, of Wellston and Mrs. Meyers and Mrs. Plummer, of Bloomingburg, were here for the funeral.

EXPERIENCE SOCIAL. The social and music committees of the C. E. Society of the Church of Christ are busy arranging for a pleasant and profitable evening Wednesday, August 28.

An interesting program will be given and refreshments served.

Everybody invited to come and bring a silver offering for Christian work. An entertaining feature of the evening will be the relating of experiences, by members of the society, in earning money for the offering.

7:30 p. m. is the time.

PARRETT'S GROCERY

"The Yellow Front"

Society

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Other hotel men about the state will be asked to affix their signatures to the petition.

RETURNS FROM EUROPE.

Miss Haidee Van Winkle landed with her European party in New York Tuesday night and accompanied by Mr. Robert McElwain and daughter, Miss Lucy, of Good Hope, arrived here this morning. Misses Jean Glascock and Levon Cockerill, also in the same party, remained in New York for a couple of days.

The trip has afforded a most delightful two months travel through Europe and its chief cities and places of interest.

This is the second of Miss Van Winkle's European tours and was successful and pleasurable throughout.

Use the Classified column.

LOCAL MEN INTERESTED IN CINCINNATI ADDITION KNOWN AS ROBINSON PLACE

Ex-Mayor George F. Robinson and Roy Hagler Conclude Negotiations to Sub-divide a Large Tract of Land.

FINAL ARRANGEMENTS ARE CONCLUDED

Project Will Have Personal Supervision of ex-Mayor Robinson, Who Has Had Wide Experience as Builder.

The following news item appearing in the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune Thursday morning, is of interest to a large number of Washington and Fayette county people:

George F. Robinson, former mayor of Washington C. H., and Roy Hagler, banker and merchant of the same place, visited Madisonville the other day and put in an earnest and hard day's work going over various properties with a view to purchase.

They finally selected and paid down earnest money upon a large tract of land belonging to the Bramble estate in Madisonville.

This land is located south of Bramble avenue and east of Southern avenue.

It adjoins the well-known Arnsby place.

The land was bought strictly for investment purposes, and no time will be lost in subdividing it and having it fully in readiness to place it upon the market before cold weather sets in.

Messrs. Robinson and Hagler have determined to subdivide the property into sixty lots.

The tract will at once be surveyed and then grading begun in earnest.

A street will be cut through the property, which is to be known as Robinson place; cement walks laid, trees set out with a degree of uniformity, and every inviting, modern method used in making it a subdivision that will appeal to the better classes.

Former Mayor Robinson intends to give the development of this new section his personal supervision, and his well-known qualities as a builder of varied experience will insure the proper construction of new homes.

Use the Classified column.

ed a slight paralytic stroke and had not entirely recovered when she tried to walk, fell and broke her hip on July 23rd. Since then she has never been up and suffered much.

She leaves two sons, James S. Green of this city, and Lou A. Green now of Chillicothe.

The pastor also offered a few appreciative remarks on Mrs. Morris' life and character.

Many beautiful flowers were in evidence.

The interment was made in the family lot in the Washington cemetery with Judge F. G. Carpenter, Messrs. T. H. Craig, S. E. Parrett and Gerrie Spragg acting as pall-bearers.

Mr. Lou A. Green returned to his home in Chillicothe last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Lumbeck, of Wellston and Mrs. Meyers and Mrs. Plummer, of Bloomingburg, were here for the funeral.

EXPERIENCE SOCIAL. The social and music committees of the C. E. Society of the Church of Christ are busy arranging for a pleasant and profitable evening Wednesday, August 28.

An interesting program will be given and refreshments served.

Everybody invited to come and bring a silver offering for Christian work. An entertaining feature of the evening will be the relating of experiences, by members of the society, in earning money for the offering.

7:30 p. m. is the time.



A SHOE FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

"Our Family" shoes are "Star Brand" shoes with the well known "STAR" on every heel. They have solid leather soles, insoles, heels and counters. No substitutes for leather are ever used. You can soak a piece of "Our Family" leather in a pan of boiling water, and it will still be as soft and as pliable as before. This severe test proves that no better leather can be obtained. "Our Family" shoes are made of specially tanned box calf leather. It is a large hue, made in a variety of styles and prices, for every member of the family—from childhood to old age. They are better shoes than any other manufacturer has yet produced to be sold at the price asked for them. Always ask for and insist upon having "Star Brand" shoes because

"Star Brand Shoes Are Better."

F. M. PALMER

PARRETT'S GROCERY

"The Yellow Front"
THE HOME OF QUALITY FOR 25 YEARS

Freestone Damson Plums today, from Athens Co. \$1.75 per bushel of 48 pounds net. 90c per half-bushel basket. 4 quarts for 25c.

Crab Apples for jelly, 30c per peck.

Good Cooking Apples 3 pounds for 10c.

Choice Young Chickens today 16c per pound.

Selected Slicing Tomatoes, every one a good one, only 2c per pound.

Fresh lot Partridge Hams today; the best there is Indiana Canteloupes and Watermelons.

New crop of White Clover Honey; it has the flavor you never bought better. We weigh it for you at 24c lb.

New Canned Goods

Just in—Koweba Peas and Asparagus. Nothing finer packed than this brand.

Peas at 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c and 25c per can.

Koweba Asparagus Tips at 25c per can.

Koweba Giant 2½ pounds Peeled Asparagus 40c can

The Case Book of a Private Detective

True Narratives of Interesting Cases by a Former Operative of the William J. Burns Detective Agency

By DAVID CORNELL

(Copyright by the International Press Bureau.)

MY FIRST CASE

"Getting" the Man Who Hung a Jury

Up to the day that the manager of the New York office of the Burns Detective Agency handed me an order for \$50 expense money and started me up the Hudson river on my first man-hunt, I had never done anything in my life that might have been suspected of even remotely resembling detective work. I probably knew as little about the business as anybody in the country, and I had never had any yearning or intention to become a detective. But I was 36 years old, out of work, almost broke—in New York!—had a family to support and, most important of all, I happened to have met the celebrated detective who is the head of the agency by which I came to be employed, the largest reputable private detective agency in the country. That was why I became, and am, a private detective.

One morning I found myself at 42d street and Broadway, looking at the newspaper bulletins and wondering how long my money would last and where in the world I should turn for a job. One of the bulletins read: "Detective Burns Nabs More Bribers." That bulletin did the trick. "He may remember me," I thought, "and he may know of a job to fit me." I went straight down town to the office of the agency of which the big man is the head and asked if he was in.

"What do you want of him?" asked the office manager.

I was desperate. I said: "I know him, and I want a job."

He looked me over, went into an inner office for a while, and reappeared, bearing an application blank. The office, and everything in it, was just as it would be in an up-to-date business office. The business of the place might as well have been selling insurance as hunting criminals. The application blank had all the conventional questions of such a paper, and in addition these:

"Were you ever connected with any police force, or any detective agency? Are you acquainted with any police officials, or any one employed by detective agencies?"

"Were you ever employed by any railroad?"

"Do you know anything about the newspaper business?"

"Have you a large number of acquaintances, and can you keep your occupation from your friends and acquaintances?"

"Fill that out," said the office manager. He had not even asked me if I wanted to become a detective, and but for the last questions on the blank I would not have known that he was considering me as an applicant for such a position.

"I've never done any detective work in my life," I said.

"Good," he said. "If you had, we wouldn't have you. Fill out the blank."

When it was filled out he took it and disappeared again. He was back in three minutes.

"All right," he said, sitting down at his desk and picking up some papers. "There's a man up in Peeksville (a small town on the Hudson river near New York), who hung the jury in a damage suit. Want you to go up and get him. Here's the dope."

He began to read from the papers in his hand. The gist of it was that one Kellner, a New York contractor, had done \$100,000 worth of work on the water supply system of the town of Peeksville. When the time came for him to render his bill he had been approached by one of the town's political powers, Bruley by name, and commissioner of public works, who let it be known that if he would make out a bill for \$130,000, it would be allowed in full without protest or question, and that \$5,000 of the \$30,000 overcharge would go to him as a reward for placing certain officials in the way of fingerling \$25,000 of the people's money.

Kellner had refused. When he rendered his rightful bill for \$100,000 the powers in the city hall calmly cut it to \$85,000, claiming that portions of the work were poorly done; that parts of the contract had been awarded illegally, but in reality merely getting even with Kellner for refusing to assist them to some easy graft.

Kellner promptly sued. He had a case so strong, and public opinion was so strongly aroused over the exposed scandal, that recovery of his \$15,000 seemed a foregone conclusion. But the would-be grafters had managed to place the nigger in the woodpile in the shape of one of their clan on the jury. Eleven of the jurymen on the first ballot had voted for a full judgment for Kellner. The twelfth man had voted "no" on that ballot, and on the second, and the third, and on every ballot for the next twenty-four hours. He had hung the jury, and the case was a mis-trial. The man's name was Harry Donlin, a real estate agent.

"That's the man you've got to get," said the office manager. "He did the trick, and he's been spending money ever since. We've got to have a full

confession from him that we can use as evidence, and it's got to be in writing and sworn to, or told in the hearing of at least two people: who gave him the bribe, when, and what for. And we've got to get it in a hurry, too, because the new trial is coming on in less than a month. Have you got any money?"

I didn't have enough to be worth mentioning. He drew a pink pad to him, wrote out an order on the cashier for \$50 and handed it to me.

"Get up there right away," he said. "You can get a train every hour on the even hour. Here are some report forms. Write a full report of your doings every day and mail it every evening. Don't forget to make your report cover all your time."

That was how I entered this business. I had been accustomed to seeing things move with businesslike expediency in other offices, but this beat all records. Thirty minutes before I had entered the office inquiring for the chief. I had not seen the chief, had not been questioned; but here I was handed \$50, sent out on what seemed to me like a complicated case of detective work, and being calmly told to get a full confession from a man I knew no more about than about Adam.

"They are just trying me out to see how I act," I thought, as I took the money order. So I said: "All right. When shall I report here again?"

"We will let you know," was the answer.

I caught a three o'clock train on the New York Central and took a seat in the smoking car. Across the aisle lotted a tall, lanky, good-natured young fellow whose ticket, stuck in the seat in front of him, showed that he was going to Peeksville, my destination. On the chance that he lived in the town, or knew something about it, I took out my pipe, stuffed it, and began to search, ostentatiously, for the matches I pretended not to have. I drew his attention first, then said: "Don't happen to have an extra match, do you?"

"Sure," he said, and began to dig.

I crossed over and sat down beside him. As I accepted the match and prepared to light my pipe I stuck my ticket in the seat before us, where he could not fail to see it.

"Going to Peeksville, too?" he said, generally.

"Yes," I said, puffing away. "You going there?"

"Yep," he said. "I live there. You don't live there, do you?"

"No," I answered.

"Thought not," said my friend. "I know everybody there. Peeksville is a mighty nice little place." He looked me over. I was prosperous looking.

"Say," he said, "if you're thinking of buying a place up there you want to see Donlin by all means. He's the agent for the best real estate bargains in town. I'm a friend of his, and I know he's right."

Donlin was the man I was after. I pretended to misunderstand the name. "Who? Donaldson?"

"Donlin," he corrected. "Harry Donlin. I'll introduce you to him if you wish when we get up there."

I did my best to get on a friendly basis with my good natured young friend, and by the time we neared our destination I knew that his name was Daley, he knew that mine was Cornell, and we were getting along so well that when we stepped from the train we walked straight across the street to have a friendly glass of beer.

In the barroom we ran into a short, heavy set man, with a nervous, twitching mouth, and restless eyes. He was one of the most worried looking men I have ever seen.

"Ah, hello, Harry!" bawled Daley. "Say, Harry, I want to introduce you to an old friend of mine from Chicago. Mr. Cornell, like to have you meet Mr. Donlin. Mr. Donlin's an old pal of mine, too."

Mr. Donlin's expression relaxed a little when he heard that I was an old friend of Daley's. It was obviously a relief to him to hear that I was known by one of his "pals," and he showed it by greeting me in a hearty manner, and by insisting on buying drinks. I told him that I might be interested in a house in Peeksville, and he began to treat me with considerable deference. When I left him for the evening we had made an appointment for ten o'clock next morning to make a tour of inspection of the desirable houses for sale in Peeksville.

We drove through the town and looked at half a dozen little houses. I was not particularly impressed with any of them, or at least pretended not to be. There was one that I told Donlin might do—if I decided that the town was to my liking.

For the next two days he spent about half of his time and some of his money proving to me that he was a good fellow, and that the town was full of good fellows. On the second day he was calling me by my first name, and I was reciprocating. He was an easy-going, not over-brilliant Irishman, who apparently was afraid to become entirely sober, and who never wanted to be without a congenial companion to talk to. He was plainly living under a great strain.

On the third day a letter from the office directed me to come in to the New York office that evening.

"Go in and see the chief," said the office manager when I reported. The chief was in his private office with my reports on his desk before him.

"Well," he said, without troubling about a greeting, "you're showing considerable speed for a big fellow. I guess you'd better begin to do the crook stall right away. You're from Chicago. You got into a little trouble out there and you had to leave. You are keeping out of sight of the Chicago authorities, and you picked up Peeksville as a likely place to hide in. You understand, don't you?"

"I'm to pose as a crook?"

"Certainly. This man Donlin is a natural blabber, who'll talk if you get close to him. You have got a good start by pretending to be looking for a house. Now, tomorrow you stall about being afraid of going out so much; keep under cover. Stay in your room a lot. Begin to fight shy of the house proposition. Let your man know that you're a little afraid of him. Keep away from him. Make him come to you. Then let him pump it out of you that you're hiding, and that you cleaned up big on a crooked deal in Chicago. We'll have a letter written to you from the Chicago office. Lose this letter where your man will find and read it, and your stall as a crook will make good. And if he begins to show any inclination to tell you his own secrets, at first tell him you don't want to hear them; that you've got troubles enough of your own. Understand? And the next time you come into the office cover your tracks by going through some building with two entrances before coming here."

I went back to Peeksville, and the

next day I stayed in my room. I had my meals sent up and sent a boy out for some magazines to read. I went out for a walk at night, keeping entirely to the dark side streets. The clerk eyed me rather strangely as I returned, and I knew that soon Donlin would hear about my strange conduct.

The next day I did the same thing. In the evening there was a knock at my door.

"Who is it?" I demanded, sharply.

"Donlin," came the answer. "What's the matter, old man? Feeling sick?"

After delaying a moment I opened the door a little, looked out, as if to assure myself that it was Donlin, and let him in. He looked at me curiously. "You aren't sick, are you?" he said. "No," I said. "I just stayed in my room, that's all." He kept looking at me steadily. "Anything gone wrong?" he said.

"Oh, no," I said. "No, I just got tired of showing myself—of running around so much."

I had never had any experience in acting before, but let me say here that such success as I have had as a detective has been due more to the fact that I possess a certain natural talent for playing parts in a way to win the confidence of the man I am after, than anything else. Before Donlin left me that evening he had fully drawn the conclusion that I was

some sort of trouble, and that I was in Peeksville for the purpose of keeping out of sight. The last words he said were:

"Don't worry, old man. We're your friends. The bunch here is right."

Two days later the fake letter came to me from the Chicago office. It was mailed in a plain envelope and professed to come from my brother. It read:

"Dear Dave:

"I have been talking with Mr. Grimmer, and you are mistaken in believing that he only wants to hurt you; all that he cares about is getting his money back. I told him that he could take his choice, either go on and stir up a lot of noise and discredit you here forever, and get no money back, or else get his money and keep quiet. He said: 'Give me my money; that's all I care about.' I then told him that he was mistaken when he said the amount you had got was \$38,000. I said that you had got less than \$25,000, and that in moving around the country you had spent \$3,000, so all you had was about \$22,000. He didn't believe it, but he is so greedy for money that he agreed to drop everything, and sign a paper clearing you if he gets back \$22,000.

"Now, I think that was a pretty fine piece of business on my part, and that it is the best thing you can do. Even if you go to court and fight him and show him up for what he is, he is going to show you up, and you'll be ruined if he does. If you return \$22,000 you clear up \$16,000; which will help some. My advice is that you do this. At all events let me know at once what you are going to do.

"Don't forget to burn this.

"Your brother,

"FRED."

Donlin took me buggy riding to look

down. Well, there's one satisfaction: I'll take some of 'em with me when I go down."

"How much did you get out of it?" demanded Donlin suddenly. I looked at him and knew he had read the letter.

"I'll come through with about \$100," I said. "But I wouldn't go through this worry again for ten times that much."

"Hell," he growled. "And you're kicking! What would you say to taking a measly little twenty-five hundred from a dirty bunch of rich crooks and going around with everybody suspecting you of having done it?"

"Say, Cornell," he said, striking the side of his chair. "You think you've been steered up against it and thrown down, but let me tell you that you don't know what a raw deal is. Here now, listen to me. I want to tell you this; you've got to listen. Why, darn it, man, you've got to listen. Why, I'll go crazy if I don't tell somebody."

He loosened his collar and went on.

"Here's little over a month ago old man Smythe, our mayor, and Bruley, the commissioner of public works, and the rest of that bunch of high-binders that runs things in Peeksville, got into a mess. They'd tried to get a contractor named Kellner to help them stink the city for \$30,000. He turned on em and wouldn't give 'em a chance, and to get even with him they cut down his charge for work on the waterworks contract \$15,000. Well, he comes out and sues them. He's got a cinch case, see, and the best they can hope for is to pack the jury and get a disagreement."

"Old Smythe says, 'Donlin, you're drawn on the venire for the jury that is going to try this case. We want you on there, you understand; we want to have one of our friends on that jury. We're glad of the chance to have you on because we know you're one of us and we all want to stick together. We will see that you get on that jury—don't worry about that—and there'll be a little envelope slipped into your pocket as you leave here, and—the worst we want is a disagreement. Understand?'"

"How long ago was this?"

"Only a little more than a month ago," he said. "Just three days before the trial—the night of May 23rd. Well, as I was saying, I went out, and when I got home I felt in my pocket, and there was the envelope—with \$2,500 in it."

"Didn't you see them slip the envelope to you?" I asked.

"Sure," he said. "Bruley slipped it into my pocket and winked and slipped me on the shoulder when he did it. Well, they got me accepted for the jury all right. Then Bruley comes to me and says: 'Say, Donlin, don't forget you're one of us now. You've got to deliver the goods.'

"Well, I delivered the goods, all right. The other eleven men wanted to kill me, but I hung out. 'No judgment,' I said, 'or I'll stay out until Christmas.' I earned that \$2,500 all right—we disagreed. And the other day Mrs. Smythe gives a lawn party and never a word about inviting Mrs. Donlin. Oh, yes, I was one of them all right—when they needed me."

"Pshaw!" I said. "You hung a jury for 'em for twenty-five hundred, and now they're turnin' cold to you."

"Yes. That's the kind they are."

"Pshaw!" I said. "Now let's go and get something to eat. I'm desperately hungry."

I haven't given Donlin's complete conversation here, but only the gist of his confession. But Donlin himself had a complete typewritten report of his talk in the stateroom handed to him in the hotel in Albany two days later. The Chief and the office manager called on him unexpectedly in his room and, handing him a carbon copy of his conversation, asked him if there were any inaccuracies to be corrected in it.

"I guess that's about right," said the Chief casually. "We knew all the time that the reason you hung that jury was to save those fellows, and we knew you weren't doing it for your health; but we wanted to get your health; so you to tell us all about it yourself, so we got it when you were talking to your friend on the boat the other night. Now, Donlin, we've got the goods on you," said Burns. "You've got two chances. One is to make you pay your client his \$15,000 without any more lawsuits. What are you going to do: go to jail, or come on out side?"

Donlin was staring at the report in dazed fashion. There it was, every word that he had said, every question that I had asked, down in carbon, and we had been in a locked state room while we were talking, and he had been with me ever since. Then he was dumbfounded for a while. Then he expressed the universal curiosity over detective work. He looked up in amazement at the Chief and said:

"Well! How in the devil did you ever do it?"

But it was not the Chief's disposition to give away the tricks of the trade. It was not until several days later, when Donlin's confession was read in the staterooms adjoining ours there had been a stenographer with his ear to a dictaphone all the way up the river, and that Donlin really had made his confession in the hearing of three people.

"That was just a piece of business. Headed luck, wasn't it?" I asked Chief Burns.

"Oh, no," he said. "We had tried five other men on him before you. We were sure to get somebody who would take to and blab his head off. It was only a question of time. Most detective work is."



The Case Book of a Private Detective

True Narratives of Interesting Cases by a Former Operative of the William J. Burns Detective Agency

By DAVID CORNELL

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MY FIRST CASE

"Getting" the Man Who Hung a Jury

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"What do you want of him?" asked the office manager.

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He looked me over, went into an inner office for a while, and reappeared, bearing an application blank. The office, and everything in it, was just as it would be in an up-to-date business office. The business of the place might as well have been selling insurance as hunting criminals. The application blank had all the conventional questions of such a paper, and in addition these:

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"Do you know anything about the newspaper business?"

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"Fill that out," said the office manager. He had not even asked me if I wanted to become a detective, and but for the last questions on the blank I would not have known that he was considering me as an applicant for such a position.

"I've never done any detective work in my life," I said.

"Good," he said. "If you had, we wouldn't have you. Fill out the blank."

When it was filled out he took it and disappeared again. He was back in three minutes.

"All right," he said, sitting down at his desk and picking up some papers. "There's a man up in Peeksville (a small town on the Hudson river near New York), who hung the jury in a damage suit. Want the go up and get him. Here's the go."

He began to read from the papers in his hand. The gist of it was that one Kellner, a New York contractor, had done \$100,000 worth of work on the water supply system of the town of Peeksville. When the time came for him to render his bill he had been approached by one of the town's political powers, Bruley by name, and commissioner of public works, who let it be known that if he would make out a bill for \$130,000, it would be allowed in full without protest or question, and that \$5,000 of the \$30,000 overcharge would go to him as a reward for placing certain officials in the way of fingerling \$25,000 of the people's money.

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"We will let you know," was the answer.

I caught a three o'clock train on the New York Central and took a seat in the smoking car. Across the aisle lolled a tall, lanky, good-natured young fellow whose ticket, stuck in the seat in front of him, showed that he was going to Peeksville, my destination. On the chance that he lived in the town, or knew something about it, I took out my pipe, stuffed it, and began to search, ostentatiously, for the matches I pretended not to have. I drew his attention first, then said: "You don't happen to have an extra match, do you?"

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"Going to Peeksville, too?" he said, generally.

"Yes," I said, puffing away. "You going there?"

"Yep," he said. "I live there. You don't live there, do you?"

"No," I answered.

"Thought not," said my friend. "I know everybody there. Peeksville is a mighty nice little place." He looked me over. I was prosperous looking.

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I did my best to get on a friendly basis with my good-natured young friend, and by the time we neared our destination I knew that his name was Daley, he knew that mine was Cornell, and we were getting along so well that when we stepped from the train we walked straight across the street to have a friendly glass of beer.

In the barroom we ran into a short, heavy set man, with a nervous, twitching mouth, and restless eyes. He was one of the most worried looking men I have ever seen.

"Ah, hello, Harry!" bawled Daley. "Say, Harry, I want to introduce you to an old friend of mine from Chicago. Mr. Cornell, like to have you meet Mr. Donlin. Mr. Donlin's an old pal of mine, too."

Mr. Donlin's expression relaxed a little when he heard that I was "an old friend of Daley's." It was obviously a relief to him to hear that I was known by one of his "pals," and he showed it by greeting me in a hearty manner, and by insisting on buying drinks. I told him that I might be interested in a house in Peeksville, and he began to treat me with considerable deference. When I left him for the evening we had made an appointment for ten o'clock next morning to make a tour of inspection of the desirable houses for sale in Peeksville.

We drove through the town and looked at half a dozen little houses. I was not particularly impressed with any of them, or at least pretended not to be. There was one that I told Donlin might do—if I decided that the town was to my liking.

For the next two days he spent about half of his time and some of his money proving to me that he was a good fellow, and that the town was full of good fellows. On the second day he was calling me by my first name, and I was reciprocating. He was an easy-going, not over-brilliant Irishman, who apparently was afraid ever to become entirely sober, and who never wanted to be without a congenial companion to talk to. He was plainly living under a great strain.

"That's the man you've got to get," said the office manager. "He did the job, and he's been spending money ever since. We've got to have a full

confession from him that we can use as evidence, and it's got to be in writing and sworn to, or told in the hearing of at least two people: who gave him the bribe, when, and what for. And we've got to get it in a hurry, too, because the new trial is coming on in less than a month. Have you got any money?"

"Don't worry, old man. We're your friends. The bunch here is right."

Two days later the fake letter came to me from the Chicago office. It was mailed in a plain envelope and professed to come from my brother. It read:

"Dear Dave:

"I have been talking with Mr. Grimmer, and you are mistaken in believing that he only wants to hurt you; all that he cares 'bout is getting his money back. I told him that he could take his choice, either go on and stir up a lot of noise and discredit you here forever, and get no money back, or else get his money and keep quiet. He said: 'Give me my money; that's all I care about.' I then told him that he was mistaken when he said the amount you had got was \$38,000. I said that you had got less than \$25,000, and that in moving around the country you had spent \$3,000, so all you had was about \$22,000. He didn't believe it, but he is so greedy for money that he agreed to drop everything, and sign a paper clearing you if he gets back \$22,000.

"Now, I think that was a pretty fine piece of business on my part, and that it is the best thing you can do. Even if you go into court and fight him and show him up for what he is, he is going to show you up, and you'll be ruined if he does. If you return \$22,000 you clean up \$16,000; which will help some. My advice is that you do this. At all events let me know at once what you are going to do.

"Don't forget to burn this.

"Your brother,

"FRED."

Donlin took me buggy riding to look

ting kind of tired of this place myself. What do you say?"

"I'll go you," he said. "I don't care where I go. Damn it. A fellow can get into more trouble when things aren't right at home than he knows how to handle. If she was the kind of woman you could tell things to—"

"Don't talk to me about that, Harry," I interrupted. "I'm the one who knows what that means. To be frank, that's why I left Chicago, because things weren't right at home."

"Yes, but take my case here," he protested. "I—"

"I don't want to hear your troubles."

"I said. 'I've got all I can do to hold down my own. Let's go down to New York on the next train and hang around there today and go up the river on the night boat."

"Come on," he said.

Had I given him a chance to talk he might have spouted out his whole story on the train going down to the city. That was all that was troubling him; he needed somebody to whom he could tell the story of his crime. But I kept interrupting and leading the conversation away to other subjects. As soon as we reached New York I made a pretext of calling up to find at what time the boats left, and called up the office and told the whole situation.

"Well," said the manager in a casual sort of way, "we ought to get him tonight on the boat. I'll reserve a stateroom for you on the C. W. Morse, of the Hudson Line. You just hold your man off until you get him in there, and then get him to talk. That's all you need to trouble about. We'll do the rest. You get your boat at 6:30 at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, and when you enter your stateroom take off your hat and wipe your forehead so our men will have a spot

down. Well, there's one satisfaction I'll take some of 'em with me when I go down."

"How much did you get out of it?" I demanded at him and knew he had read the letter.

"I'll come through with about \$100," I said. "But I wouldn't be through this worry again for ten times that much."

"Hell," he growled. "And you're kicking! What would you say to taking a measly little twenty-five hundred from a dirty bunch of rich crooks and going around with everybody suspecting you of having done it?"

"Say, Cornell," he said, striking the side of his chair. "You think we've been steered up against it and thrown down, but let me tell you that you don't know what a raw deal is. Here now, listen to me. I want to tell you this; you've got to listen. Why don't you tell somebody?"

He loosened his collar and went on. "Here a little over a month ago old man Smythe, our mayor, and Bruley, the commissioner of public works, and the rest of that bunch of high-binders that runs things in Peeksville, got into a mess. They tried to get a contractor named Kellner to help them string the city for \$20,000. He turned on 'em and wouldn't give 'em a chance, and to get even with him they cut down his charge for work on the waterworks contract \$15,000. Well, he comes out and sue them. He's got a clinch case, see, and the best they can hope for is to pack the jury and get a disagreement."

"Old Smythe says, 'Donlin, you're drawn on the venire for the jury that is going to try this case. We want you on there, you understand; we want to have one of our friends on that jury. We're glad of the chance to have you on because we know you're one of us and we all want to stick together. We will see that you get on that jury—don't worry about that—and there'll be a little envelope slipped into your pocket as you leave here, and—the worst we want is disagreement. Understand?'"

"How long ago was this?"

"Only a little more than a month ago," he said. "Just three days before the trial—the night of May 23. Well, as I was saying, I went out, and when I got home I felt in my pocket and there was the envelope with \$2,500 in it."

"Didn't you see them slip the envelope to you?" I asked.

"Sure," he said. "Bruley slipped into my pocket and winked and said me on the shoulder when he did it. Well, they got me accepted by the jury all right. Then Bruley came to me and says: 'Say, Donlin, don't forget you're one of us now. You got to deliver the goods.'

"Well, I delivered the goods, all right. The other eleven men wanted to kill me, but I hung out. 'No judgment,' I said, 'or I'll stay out until Christmas.' I earned that \$2,500 all right—we disagreed. And the other day Mrs. Smythe gives a law part and never a word about inviting Mr. Donlin. Oh, yes, I was one of them all right—when they needed me."

"Pshaw!" he said. "You hung jury for 'em for twenty-five hundred and now they're turnin' cold to you."

"Yes. That's the kind they are."

"Pshaw!" I said. "Now let's get something to eat. I'm desperately hungry."

I haven't given Donlin's complete conversation here, but only the gist of his confession. But Donlin himself had a complete typewritten report of his talk in the stateroom handed him in the hotel in Albany two days later. The Chief and the office manager called on him unexpectedly in his room and, handing him a carbon copy of his conversation, asked him if there were any inaccuracies to be corrected in it.

"I guess that's about right," said the Chief casually. "We knew all the time that the reason you hung the jury was to save those fellows, and we knew you weren't doing it for your health; but we wanted to tell you to tell us all about it yourself, we got it when you were talking to your friend on the boat the other night. Now, Donlin, we've got goods on you," said Burns. "You've got two chances. One is to make us take you in prison for accepting a bribe, the other is to go with us and help us make those crooks, who paid you to pay our client his \$15,000 without more lawsuits. What are you going to do: go to jail, or come on to us side?"

Donlin was staring at the report dazed fashion. There it was, every word that he had said, every question that I had asked, down in carbon and we had been in a locked stateroom while we were talking, and he had been with me ever since. He was dumbfounded for a while. Then he expressed the universal curiosity over detective work. He looked up in amazement at the Chief and said:

"Well! How in the devil did you ever do it?"

But it was not the Chief's disposition to give away the tricks of the trade. It was not until several days later, when Donlin's confession had been acknowledged by Kellner in full, that I knew the in each of the staterooms adjoining ours there had been a stenographer with his ear to a dictaphone all the way up the river, and that Donlin really had made his confession the hearing of three people.

"That was just a piece of bad luck, wasn't it?" I asked Burns.

"Oh, no," he said. "We had three other men on him before we were sure to get somebody to take to and blab his head off. It was only a question of time. More detective work is."



— and poor Donlin relieved his soul.

next day I stayed in my room. I had my meals sent up and sent a boy out for some magazines to read. I went out for a walk at night, keeping entirely to the dark side streets. The clerk eyed me rather strangely as I returned, and I knew that soon Donlin would hear about my strange conduct.

The next day I did the same thing. In the evening there was a knock at my door.

"Who is it?" I demanded, sharply.

"Donlin," came the answer. "What's the matter, old man? Feeling sick?"

Stars of the Diamond
Relate Their Interesting Experiences

Half-Hour For Fans

Lovers of Baseball hungry for news of the great game, and those who make it popular will find it here.



By IRWIN M. HOWE, Official Statistician of the American League

KEEFE'S RECORD PITCHING DUEL

Tim Keefe, leading pitcher of the old New York Giants, was a hero among a cluster of the baseball Titans. He was to the original Giants what Christy Mathewson has been to the new club under the regime of John J. McGraw. He should be remembered principally for three things. He won the deciding game for New York in the National league championship of 1889 when one game settled the pennant race. He was the hero in the world's championship of 1888, appearing in four games in nine days and winning them all. This giant among a team of Giants accomplished something that has been overlooked by baseball historians. He won one of the greatest pitching duels ever waged in a world's series, defeating King of the St. Louis Browns in the first of the post-season battles of 1888.

In several games on record in world series clashes the pitching may be compared to the thrilling slab drama staged by these representative hurlers of the eighties. The great duel between Walsh, pitching for the Chicago White Sox and Pfeister working for the Chicago Cubs October 11, 1906, was a notable battle. That between Bender and Mathewson in 1905 is another. These contests, however, did not excel in interest between Keefe and King. In this great battle of pitching nerve and skill only three safe hits were recorded off each slabman and not one extra base hit was registered. One base on balls was marked against each pitcher.

Although the same number of hits and passes were made off each of these pitchers, the achievement of Keefe was superior to that of his rival. He struck out nine batters, while King retired only three in this way. One earned run was scored off King; none was registered off Keefe.

The four-time American association champions, the St. Louis Browns, came to New York for the first game of the world's championship October 16, and it was in the first contest that Keefe performed his great pitching feat.

Aside from a great running catch by McCarthy and some spectacular plays by Ward, the game was devoid of fielding sensations. New York made the only earned run of the game in the third inning, and with the counting of that tally, which placed the Giants in the lead 2 to 1, the great pitching duel was on. Every run had been counted by the aid of a fielding or a battery error. Inning after inning was reeled off in a systematic order. Neither team was able to connect for a safety in a pinch. Only a straggler or two reached first base.

With the score 2 to 1 against them in the ninth, the Browns made a desperate effort to rattle the stolid Keefe and prolong the spirited conflict, but in vain. When the last Brownie had gone down before the "smoky drop" of the Giant hurler, and the result of the first world series game had been flashed to the four corners of the globe, Tim Keefe had won his greatest renown; he had triumphed in the greatest test of pitching skill seen up to that time, in a series for the highest emoluments in baseball.

(Copyright, 1912, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

MANY ARE CONVERTED AT FUNERAL OF BOOTH SIMPLEST CEREMONY USED

Flag Unfurled on Mt. Calvary
Covers Coffin.

London, Aug. 29.—Funeral services for the founder of the Salvation Army, General William Booth, were held at the Olympia. In accordance with the traditions of the organization, they were without pomp or symbols of mourning, but were carried out with moving fervor and impressiveness. Dozens of penitents forced their way to the mourners' bench during the service and a rival was held.

Thirty-four thousand persons participated in the function. Nearly half of them wore blue coats and red jerseys or bonnets with the red ribbon so familiar on the streets of the cities of the world where the army is established.

The body of the late general, in a plain pine coffin, rested high upon a white catafalque in front of the big platform across the end of the hall, where the chief officers of the organization were seated and where 40 bands of music were massed. The crimson flag of the army, of fire and blood, which the general unfurled on Mt. Calvary, was placed above the coffin. A bank of flowers, composed of the tributes sent by members of royalty and many societies, was behind it. Flags of various nations in which the commander-in-chief had waged campaigns and the standards of the older divisions of the army were arrayed in front of the platform.

WATCH TOMORROW MORNING.
For the Saturday Evening Post boy.
Special features in this week's issue.

Sion Collars
Oldest Brand in America

Two Days of Sport Real Base Ball Games On Sunday and Monday

Local Teams Has Games Scheduled With Strong Columbus Athletic Team for Sunday and Labor Day.

COLUMBUS BOYS DETERMINED TO TAKE SCALP OF LOCALS

And Fans of the Great Game Are Assured Rare Treats in Diamond Contests Worth While.

All local followers of this season's base-ball games remember the high class contest that was threshed out between the Columbus Athletics and the local team, on the previous appearance of the Columbus team, August 11, when the game ended with a score of 4 to 3 with our boys on the long end.

So favorable was the impression, which the fast Columbus team left in the minds of local fans that the management of the home team has secured them for a return engagement of three games, one of which will be played Sunday, Sept. 1, at the usual hour of 2:30 p. m., the other two will be played on Monday, Sept. 2, Labor Day, at 9:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

So strong have been the requests for a week-day game by loyal fans, who are unable to attend the Sunday games that the local management has secured one of the best semi-professional teams in the state for the occasion.

The management of the home team is at present in touch with two of the best amateur pitchers in the state and the local fans will, no doubt see a new face on the mound in Sunday's contest.

With the exception of a new twirler, the local team will line up as usual.

Come out and root.
Admission 25c, ladies free.

CALLS NEW YORK SAD CITY

London Writer Compares American Metropolis to Paris, to Disadvantage of the Former.

I did not think there are anywhere gayer people than the Americans. Why, then, is New York so oppressively sad? Because nothing in it means happy laziness or invites it. Perhaps if there were seats in the avenues and the minor parks were not so like flower pots, and there were a few cafe terraces in Fifth avenue, with people drinking there—without being always at the moment of saying the life-poisoning phrase "downtown"—New York would look as cheerful as its inhabitants are bright.

Now, it is a fact that Paris has a happy appearance of its own, which it owes to its situation as much as to the work of ages, and would remain as inviting if all the Parisians were suddenly replaced by as many Chinamen. The river—the dear old familiar serviceable and yet elegant Seine, with its quays, bridges and trees—the skies you see over the Tuilleries and never seem to see anywhere

else; the houses on the quays, with the Pont-Neuf and Notre Dame in the background; which Turner painted in full consciousness of the joy emanating from them; the numberless vistas which show you such objects as the Louvre, Notre Dame, the Pantheon or at present the Sacre Coeur on the Montmartre hill, all these things have the balance and detained beauty which slacken the pace of life and wait at once to make it worth living.

What else do you ask of a town? Never expect the stones to laugh.—London Saturday Review.

WHAT THE GROCER SAID.

"This is a nice business," said the grocer to a Herald reporter. "I sell to the very best people in Washington C. H., and by the very best I mean the folks who want good things and who pay for them—folks who know how to get the best goods at the price of poorer ones. Take Easy Task soap as an example. It is increasing in demand every day. The reason is that it does half the work itself, and the women know that. Yes, Easy Task not only works by itself, but it sells itself."

LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

CHICAGO, AUG. 29.
Cattle—Receipts, 14,000 head; beeves, \$5.85@10.00; Texas steers, \$5.00@6.30; western steers, \$6.25@7.90; stockers and feeders, \$4.30@7.40; cows and heifers, \$2.75@8.20; calves, \$6.50@10.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head; light, \$7.50@8.95; mixed, \$8.10@8.95; heavy, \$7.95@8.80; rough, \$7.95@8.15; pigs, \$5.50@8.15.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 35,000 head; native sheep, \$2.25@4.45; western lambs, \$4.50@7.15; western, \$4.50@7.25.

Wheat—\$1.20@1.30; oats, \$1.05@1.15; corn, \$1.20@1.30.

Barley—\$1.00@1.10; rye, \$1.00@1.15.

Batteries—Taylor, White and Kuhn; Wood and Cady.

AT NEW YORK—R. H. E.

Cleveland 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 2-6 12 1
New York 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2-3 7 3

Batteries—Gregg and O'Neill; Caldwell and Sweeney.

Second Game—R. H. E.

Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-6 0
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-3 7 0

Batteries—Benz and Schalk; O'Brien and Carrigan.

Second Game—R. H. E.

Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-6 0
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-3 7 0

Batteries—Kaler, Baskette and Carisch, Warhop and Sternitt.

CLUBS. W. L. PC. CLUBS. W. L. PC.

Boston.... 83 36 698 Detroit.... 57 67 460

Washn't.... 75 48 610 Cleveland.... 58 68 438

Phila.... 73 47 609 N. York.... 44 76 367

Chicago.... 60 60 500 St. Louis.... 40 82 328

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

AT PHILADELPHIA—R. H. E.

Detroit 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 1 0-5 11 3
Philadelphia 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 7 3

Batteries—Willert and Stanage; Houck, Bender and Thomas and Lapp.

AT PITTSBURG—Rain.

CLUBS. W. L. PC. CLUBS. W. L. PC.

R. H. E.

St. Louis 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 4 9 8
Chicago 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 5 7 4

Batteries—Sallee, Geyer and Wingo; Lavender and Archer.

AT WASHINGTON—Rain.

CLUBS. W. L. PC. CLUBS. W. L. PC.

R. H. E.

St. Louis 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-6 0
Washington 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 7 2

Batteries—Powell and Krichell; Johnson and Almsmith.

AT BOSTON—R. H. E.

Chicago 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0-3 8 4
Boston 1 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0-5 4 5

Batteries—Benz and Schalk; O'Brien and Carrigan.

Second Game—R. H. E.

Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-6 0
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-3 7 0

Batteries—Taylor, White and Kuhn; Wood and Cady.

AT NEW YORK—R. H. E.

Cleveland 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 2-6 12 1
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2-3 7 3

Batteries—Gregg and O'Neill; Caldwell and Sweeney.

Second Game—R. H. E.

Cleveland 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-6 7 2
New York 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0-4 9 0

Batteries—Kaler, Baskette and Carisch, Warhop and Sternitt.

CLUBS. W. L. PC. CLUBS. W. L. PC.

R. H. E.

Chicago.... 83 36 698 Detroit.... 57 67 460

Minne.... 92 48 653 Milwaukee.... 67 61 486

Columbus.... 87 55 613 St. Paul.... 66 76 446

Toledo.... 88 59 575 Louisville.... 62 88 371

K. City.... 71 70 503 Indpls.... 48 95 256

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

AT ST. PAUL 12, Indianapolis 6.

AT MINNEAPOLIS 1, Toledo 3.

AT MILWAUKEE 1, Toledo 9. Second game: Milwaukee 2, Toledo 0.

AT KANSAS CITY 3, Columbus 2. Second game: Kansas City 4, Columbus 3.

CLUBS. W. L. PC. CLUBS. W. L. PC.

Boston.... 83 36 698 Detroit.... 57 67 460

Washn't.... 75 48 610 Cleveland.... 58 68 438

Phila.... 73 47 609 N. York.... 44 76 367

Chicago.... 60 60 500 St. Louis.... 40 82 328

COKE.

The best by test.

Otto Crusher Coke. We have the

exclusive sale. A car just received.

A. THORNTON & SON.

EQUUS GUN RECORD.

Sea Girt, N. J., Aug. 29.—The

American record for 600-yard marksmanship in a match, 35 straight

bullseyes, was duplicated in the

Hayes medal match by Sergeant Frank Keen of the Massachusetts state team.

ADmits KILLING WOMAN.

Hagerstown, Md., Aug. 29.—Norman B. McCleary, who is held here on the charge of murdering Mrs.

Nannie B. Henry, has made a voluntary confession. He says he choked the woman when she refused to give him her daughter's address.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

ers of the Diamond
mate Their Interest-
g Experiences

Half-Hour For Fans

Lovers of Baseball hungry for news of the great game, and those who make it popular will find it here.



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Covers Coffin.

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ICH TOMORROW MORNING. The Saturday Evening Post boy. All features in this week's issue.

tion Collars

Oldest Brand in America

Two Days of Base Ball--Athletic Park
Sunday, Sept. 1, 2:30 P.M.

COLUMBUS ATHLETICS
—VS.—
WASHINGTON ATHLETICS

Admission 25c

Ladies Free

MONDAY, SEPT. 2,
LABOR DAY.

2 Games with Columbus Athletics

Morning game called at 9:30

Afternoon game called at 2:30

Admission 25c

Ladies Free

Cubs Come Again Gain Another Notch On Leading Giants

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT CHICAGO— R. H. E.
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1—4 9 3
Chicago 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 7 1
Batteries — Sallee, Geyer and Wing; Lavender and Archer.

AT PITTSBURG—Rain.

CLUBS, W. L. PC. CLUBS, W. L. PC.
N. York., \$1 35 699 Clif'l 56 65 471
Chicago, 77 41 653 St. Louis, 52 67 487
Pittsburgh, 67 49 578 Brooklyn, 48 75 265
Phila., 57 58 496 Boston, 35 72 327

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

AT PHILADELPHIA— R. H. E.
Detroit 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 1 0—5 11 3
Philadelphia 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—7 3
Batteries — Willett and Stange; Houck, Bender and Thomas and Lapp.

AT WASHINGTON— R. H. E.
St. Louis 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0—3 4 2
Washington 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—2 7 2
Batteries — Powell and Krichell; Johnson and Ainsmith.

AT BOSTON— R. H. E.
Chicago 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0—3 4 4
Boston 1 0 2 2 0 0 0 0—5 4 4
Batteries — Benz and Schalk; O'Brien and Carrigan.

Second Game— R. H. E.
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 0
Boston 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—3 7 0
Batteries — Taylor, White and Kuhn; Wood and Cady.

AT NEW YORK— R. H. E.
Cleveland 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1—2 7 2
New York 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2—3 7 3
Batteries — Gregg and O'Neill; Caldwell and Sweeney.

Second Game— R. H. E.
Cleveland 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 7 2
New York 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0—4 8 0
Batteries — Kaler, Baskette and Carisch; Warhop and Sterritt.

CLUBS, W. L. PC. CLUBS, W. L. PC.
Boston, \$8 36 698 Detroit, 57 67 460
Washn'tn., 75 48 610 Cleveland, 53 68 438
Phila., 73 47 609 N. York., 44 78 367
Chicago, 60 60 500 St. Louis, 40 82 328

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

AT ST. PAUL 12, Indianapolis 6.

AT MINNEAPOLIS 1, Louisville 3.

AT MILWAUKEE 10, Toledo 9. **Second** game: Milwaukee 2, Toledo 0.

AT KANSAS CITY 3, Columbus 2. **Second** game: Kansas City 4, Columbus 2.

CLUBS, W. L. PC. CLUBS, W. L. PC.

Minne., 92 45 553 Milwaukee, 67 61 448

Columbus, 87 55 612 St. Paul, 66 76 448

Toledo, 88 59 575 Louisville, 52 88 371

K. City, 71 70 593 Ind'lis, 45 95 230

COKE.

The best by test.

Otto Crusher Coke. We have the exclusive sale. A car just received.

A. THORNTON & SON.

>equals Gun Record.

Sea Girt, N. J., Aug. 29.—The American record for 600-yard marksmanship in a match, 35 straight bullseyes, was duplicated in the Hayes medal match by Sergeant Frank Kean of the Massachusetts state team.

Admits Killing Woman.

Hagerstown, Md., Aug. 29.—Norman B. McCleary, who is held here on the charge of murdering Mrs. Nannie B. Henry, has made a voluntary confession. He says he choked the woman when she refused to give him her daughter's address.

C. H. MURRAY

UNDERTAKING COMPANY,

223 E. Court St., Washington C. H.

Office—Both Phones 65.

Residence Phones: Bell 66; Home 3 on 55.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN

At all times, in any amount.

FRANK M. FULLERTON

MONEY TO LOAN

on real estate, chattels and personal security.

FRANK M. ALLEN

JAMES T. TUTTLE

Optician,

138 E. Court St.

Washington C. H., Ohio.

CASH LOANS

Arranged on Pi-
Household Goods and Live
Stock \$10 to \$100

mail weekly or monthly payments.

Capitol Loan Company

Bell 316 W.

No. Fayette St.

Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Eat Snider's

Butternut Bread

Rich as Butter, Sweet as a Nut

Now made in large 10c size loaves

and on sale by all grocers.

Ask for 10c

Butter-Nut Bread

And take no other. Easily the finest bread known to baking.

The Doings of Today
on Local and Foreign Fields of Sport

5c THE PALACE
IMP-Two-Reel Feature-IMP
"In Old Tennessee."

Nell Gwinn is a secret service agent, and receives a strange assignment. The chief of the bureau is notified by wire that there is an illicit still in operation in a certain district, and men he had sent on other occasions had failed to apprehend the law-breakers. Nell is offered the assignment and accepts. Jim Howard has a younger brother who is a cripple. The doctors tell Jim that an operation will restore the boy to the use of his limb. The fee asked is \$300. Jim makes his living chopping wood, and realizes that it would take him years to pay this sum. He is offered a partnership in an illicit still, and then Nell comes into his life. She, in turn, is caught spying on the still by the partner's children, and is about to be dealt with by the women of the district when—well, of course, it ends all right.

Prominent New Hollander Expresses Some Views On Proposed Amendments

Mr. Chas. H. May, a prominent citizen of New Holland, made an address at the Sunday school picnic last week and during the course of his remarks on the proposed amendments to the constitution of the state said:

"We are called upon next Tuesday, September 3rd, to vote upon 42 proposed amendments to our constitution. Some are good and should be approved; some are experimental; some are radical and some are dangerous and bad. Every voter ought to find out at once how and go to the polls and vote "yes" or "no" on every proposition.

Our Federal Constitution is 125 years old and practically no change has taken place in it for more than a hundred years.

Our present Ohio constitution contains no radical changes or experiments from the first constitution of 1802.

Both the Ohio and Federal constitutions were drawn upon broad lines and laid only fundamental rules that were to guide us for all time. They were difficult to change. They have served us well and have fit all our cases in the advancement and progress of modern ideas and times.

These United States constitute the grandest Republic in the world and Ohio is one of the grandest states in the Union. We have prospered and progressed under our old constitutions, they have served us well; we have no serious cause to complain and we can continue to

FRESH SHIPMENT OF ANSCO FILMS JUST RECEIVED

AnSCO Films Make Clearer And Brighter Pictures Than Other Kinds

AnSCO Films fit all film cameras. Try them in yours.

DELBERT G. HAYS
Sole Agent here for AnSCO Cameras, Films, Photo Supplies

DAILY TIME TABLE

In effect May 26, 1912.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

GOING WEST		GOING EAST	
NO. Cincinnati	NO. Columbus	NO. Zanesville	NO. Columbus
105.....5:07 A. M.	102.....5:07 A. M.	103.....9:45 A. M.	104.....10:36 A. M.
101.....8:23 A. M.	104.....10:36 A. M.	108.....4:35 P. M.	105.....5:58 P. M.
103.....3:32 P. M.	108.....4:35 P. M.	106.....11:06 P. M.	107.....6:14 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES	
NO. Cincinnati	NO. Zanesville
21.....9:00 A. M.	6.....9:45 A. M.
19.....3:35 P. M.	34.....5:58 P. M.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON	
NO. Dayton	NO. West Union
55.....7:53 A. M.	202.....9:38 A. M.
203.....3:57 P. M.	56.....6:12 P. M.
Sdy.....9:23 A. M.	Sdy.....8:42 A. M.
Sdy.....8:22 P. M.	Sdy.....7:32 P. M.

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IONON	
GOING NORTH	GOING SOUTH
NO. Springfield	NO. Greenfield
2.....7:53 A. M.	5.....9:50 A. M.
6.....7:52 P. M.	1.....8:00 P. M.

GOING NORTH		GOING SOUTH	
NO. Springfield	NO. Greenfield	NO. Springfield	NO. Greenfield
2.....7:53 A. M.	5.....9:50 A. M.	1.....8:00 P. M.	6.....7:52 P. M.

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5c THE PALACE

IMP-Two-Reel Feature-IMP

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PENNSYLVANIA LINES

GOING WEST		GOING EAST	
NO. Cincinnati	NO. Zanesville	NO. Zanesville	NO. Cincinnati
21.....9:00 A. M.	6.....9:45 A. M.	6.....9:45 A. M.	21.....9:00 A. M.
19.....3:35 P. M.	34.....5:56 P. M.	34.....5:56 P. M.	19.....3:35 P. M.
20.....7:35 A. M.	21.....8:52 P. M.	21.....8:52 P. M.	20.....7:35 A. M.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON

GOING NORTH		GOING SOUTH	
NO. Dayton	NO. Webster	NO. Webster	NO. Dayton
56.....7:53 A. M.	202.....9:38 A. M.	202.....9:38 A. M.	56.....7:53 A. M.
203.....8:57 P. M.	56.....6:12 P. M.	56.....6:12 P. M.	203.....8:57 P. M.
84.....9:23 A. M.	84.....8:42 A. M.	84.....8:42 A. M.	84.....9:23 A. M.
84.....8:23 P. M.	84.....7:32 P. M.	84.....7:32 P. M.	84.....8:23 P. M.

DETROIT, TOLEDO & BOSTON

GOING NORTH		GOING SOUTH	
NO. Springfield	NO. Greenfield	NO. Greenfield	NO. Springfield
2.....7:53 A. M.	5.....9:50 A. M.	5.....9:50 A. M.	2.....7:53 A. M.
2.....2:52 P. M.	1.....8:00 P. M.	1.....8:00 P. M.	2.....2:52 P. M.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

W. C. T. U.

Regular meeting of the local W. C. T. U. will be held in the M. E. church parlors Friday, August 30, at 2 o'clock. All members requested to be present for the election of officers.

LENA W. CHRISTOPHER, Sec.

Smoke Diamond Joe Cigar, 5c.

Want Ads. are profitable.

5c LIGHTNING STRIKES BARN FIRE COMPLETES HAVOC VALUABLE HORSE KILLED

Large Barn on the Harry Silcott Farm, Including All Contents, Is Destroyed by Fire Last Night.

HEAVY STORM DOES DAMAGE IN GOOD HOPE VICINITY

Wild Night in Southern Section of County---Barns Over the Line in Highland County Also Fall Victims to Storm's Wild Fury.

Between ten and eleven o'clock Wednesday night the old barn at the home of Mr. Harry Silcott, one of the Luther Cockerill farms on the Greenfield pike, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground like tinder.

There are two large barns on the farm, one new and fortunately the new one, a commodious modern building, did not catch fire.

A valuable draft horse purchased at the last combination sales by Mr. Silcott, was apparently struck dead by the same flash which set the barn afame.

The barn door was open and from the position in which the horse lay he was standing with his head in the door and could easily have gotten out if not killed at once.

All the contents of the barn, chiefly a mow full of hay and bins of corn, went up in smoke, the fire having made such headway that when discovered it was already too late to summon help. Mr. Silcott watched the barn for some time and except for a nearby straw rick that blazed immediately, there seemed to be no danger to other buildings or farm produce.

Mrs. Silcott heard the single clap of terrific thunder which followed the lightning as it struck, and went to the window, but was unable to see, until the flames burst forth, that the barn on their own place had been struck.

When the new barn was built this barn had been moved from near the house back of the orchard and was some little distance away.

The storm raged in the Good Hope and Greenfield vicinity most of the night, but its violence did not do much damage except to keep people awake, break telephone wires and flood fields and roads.

According to reports from Good Hope there was a barn burned on the Taylor farm to the left of Greenfield, but no details were learned.

ROUSSEAU'S VIEWS ON LOVE

Newly Discovered Letter Written to a Friend of the Philosopher Has Been Found.

A remarkable autograph letter of Jean Jacques Rousseau, showing in a vivid light his views on the subject of love, has just been made public in connection with the Rousseau centenary, and is considered by the critics to be an important addition to our knowledge of the great philosopher. The letter was written in 1759, the year in which "Nouvelle Heloise" was published, and is addressed to Deleyre, Comte de Croiseul's secretary, who had just become engaged to be married. It runs as follows:

"Dear Deleyre: You have made an idiotic mistake, for if you continue to love a promise is superfluous, while if you cease loving it is useless, and you may cause yourself the greatest embarrassment. But perhaps your promise has been paid for in spot cash. If so, I have nothing more to say. You have signed it with your blood. That is almost tragic. However, I do not know that the ink wherewith one writes makes any difference in the faith of the person who signs. I quite see that love makes children of philosophers, just as it does of the rest of us."

"Without being your friend, my dear Deleyre, I have a friendly feeling for you, and I am alarmed at your present condition. For heaven's sake, consider that love is only an illusion, and that one sees nothing as it really is when one loves."

It is pointed out as showing a curious trait in Rousseau's character that the letter was written at Montmorency, in the house in which Madame Deleuze, one of his admirers, had just built for him.

DEATHS

JONES.

Willmar R. Jones, 5 months old, child of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Jones, died Thursday morning about 4 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. Jones' mother, Mrs. E. Allerdiss, 838 South Hinde street. The funeral services will be held at Mrs. Allerdiss's residence, Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Burial in Washington cemetery.

THE TRIALS OF A TRAVELER.

"I am a traveling salesman" writes E. E. Youngs, E. Berkshire, Vt., "and was often troubled with constipation and indigestion till I began to use Dr. King's New Life Pills, which I have found an excellent remedy." For all stomach, liver or kidney troubles they are unequalled. Only 25 cents at Blackmer and Tanquary.

FLOWER GOD GRANTED WINGS

Humming Bird Has Well Been Called the Gem of the Feathered Creation.

Our continent has a monopoly of humming birds, the gems of the feathered creation. Of these there are said to be as many as 400 species, most of which confine themselves to the tropical regions.

Only eighteen varieties live further north than Mexico. It is generally thought that humming birds live upon honey. This, however, is a mistake. They do devour some honey. It is true, but most of their food consists of the small insects which inhabit certain flowers.

The little bird is therefore useful as well as beautiful and has been called a flower to which God has granted wings.

Humming birds are so small that when they are captured for commercial purposes it is impossible to use even smallest shot for fear of injuring their skins. They are therefore stunned with a drop of water from a blow gun or syringe and fall into a net, when they are quickly poisoned.

Humming birds vary in size from those half as large as a sparrow to those about the size of a bee. Their flight is so swift that they can be well seen only when poised on a flower. The little creatures bid fair to be exterminated on account of the senseless and cruel fashion of using them as trimming for women's hats. —From the Ave Maria.

SENSITIVENESS OF BLOW-FLY.

It is well known, says Knowledge, that the blow-fly (Calliphora vomitaria) has an extraordinarily keen sensitiveness to the odor of flesh, detecting it from a distance. Xavier Raspail has made some observations on the rapidity with which the flies find a bird that has just died and he maintains that they do not alight a second before that. An apoplectic pigeon that looked dead, but was not, was left unvisited. A moribund magpie, lying beside two others which had just been killed, was left unvisited, though the flies were on the dead birds just beside it. The instinct not to lay eggs in anything not quite dead seems to be strongly developed. But Raspail goes on to draw the hazardous conclusion that in the article of death an animal gives off a volatile something of infinite subtlety, which serves as a clue to the fly.

HEIGHT TOO MUCH FOR BIRDS.

John Muir says that among the larger birds of the Yosemite valley are geese and eagles, and the former are often deceived in the height of the valley walls, rising to considerable height, only to find that the task is beyond them and then descending with loud screams. They are strong of wing and limb, but starting from the bottom they cannot reach the top.

A Woman Crank Waits for President Taken in Custody

Special to Herald.

Columbus, O., August 29. Caroline Beers, aged 40, of Greenville, Ohio, was arrested here today. It was found she had two knives when searched and was awaiting President Taft at the hotel where he was to stop. She insisted she was the President's wife.

ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE.

The New Odd Fellows' Temple has been beautifully reproduced on colored post cards, and are now on sale at Rodecker's News Stand at one cent each.

LANDLORD ENJOYS THE JOKE

Friend of Tenants in French Capital Finds Himself in Something of a Dilemma.

For once that French public benefactor known as Cochon, who champions poor families who cannot find lodgings, has reckoned without his host. Whenever a tenant has trouble with his landlord and desires to put him to inconvenience he sends for Cochon. The latter is always ready to get even with landlords, and eagerly responds to in the invitations he receives.

A student at the Ecole des Arts and Manufactures was at loggerheads with his landlord and obtained the breaking of his lease for a flat in the Boulevard de Strasburg. Before clearing out he thought he would like a little fun at the landlord's expense.

A message was sent to the indispensable Cochon, the erstwhile secretary of the Tenants' league and the founder of a similar institution. Cochon sent the student three families, each consisting of four children. The families did not enjoy their new quarters long, for the landlord obtained an order for their immediate expulsion. The evicted families now look to Cochon to find new quarters for them. Cochon does not know where he can find them. His responsibility is a heavy one. For once the table have been turned upon him.

HAD LAID AWAY THE BANJO

Old Darky Found His Talents Brought Him Into Grave Danger, and He Fled.

FOR RENT—Furnished room with board; suitable for two gentlemen.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, 317 East Temple street. Mrs. Wilson Morgan.

FOR RENT—4-room house. O. N. Rittenhouse, Bell phone 283 W.